REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR

THE YEAR 1891-92.

Hyderabad:
PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVERNMENT PRESS
1892.

Price one rupee per copy.

84

BY ORDER * FORWARDED * GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

No. 1416 OF 1892

FROM

COLONEL K. J. L. MACKENZIE,

COMMISSIONER, HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

TO

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

HYDERABAD.

Dated Amraoti, 13th August 1892.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward my review on the Director of Public Instruction's report for 1891-92, received in my office in print on the 11th instant.

Summary of results for the year.

2. As a summary of the year's work, I can add nothing to the Director's paragraph 2, which briefly brings the salient points of interest to notice, the most important of which was the change effected in administration in the handing over of the majority of primary schools, other than in municipal towns, to the management of District Boards. It is impossible at present to forecast, as the Director says, the ultimate results of this change; but there is, I agree, every reason to hope that it will be beneficial, and that our Boards will be wise enough to do credit to themselves. It is very satisfactory that our high schools in the Bombay University examinations and that the classes under high and middle courses at their annual examination did so well. It is also satisfactory that schools established by private enterprise have increased and have earned larger grants, and so have been further encouraged. This, I may observe, meets one of the points referred to in the Resident's review—see paragraph 3—on the last report. The numbers of Mahomedan pupils and those of castes among Hindus not deemed *high* have, it seems, increased, and the numbers of these who have passed are greater. The progress in female education is, as the Director says, slow, but is marked by more girls passing than formerly. A not unimportant feature in its effects on the future, if the right material has been found, is that more trained teachers have found employment as masters, some in secondary schools. All this, with the fact that schools for boys and girls under public management have increased, as have aided schools, marks a year of progress. Results in some places, it is shown, would have been better but for the presence of cholera, and the pressure from an unfavourable agricultural season. A reference, however, to paragraph 38 of the Director's report, where the names for the six districts are given, will show that in reality schools are now much wanted only in 105 villages. Therefore for the size of Berar, with its 7,555 villages, and the means at its disposal, the Educational Department seems to me to have cause for considerable satisfaction with results up to date. But in matters educational, as in most other matters, we can never afford, self-satisfiedly, to slack off; our efforts, however sustained, will certainly always leave something to be attained. It will be seen, for details *vide* paragraph 5 of the report, that we have, all told, 1,322 schools now against 1,284 in the previous year, an increase of 38, and that of scholars have gone up from 50,342 to 51,483 or by 1,141. It is estimated, paragraph 3, that we catch *amongst the boys* 22 per cent. of *a school-going age*; amongst *girls* about 1 per cent. There has been a slight increase in both directions during the year.

High schools differing in results.

3. The high school results between Amraoti and Akola have been unequal, and for the year are considerably in favor of Amraoti. But there is force in what Mr. Atkin, the present head master of Akola, very properly says, in defence of

Mr. H. R. Rohankhedkar, the responsible master, quoted by the Director in paragraph 28, namely, that for causes beyond the control of a head master, a school has its "bad as well as good years." It is curious to observe, as the Director in this same paragraph points out, that disadvantageous results are not in Akola confined to its high school only, but for the year are apparent throughout that district.

Gymnastic training.

4. I look upon systematic gymnastic training as, in its way, quite as important as book learning, and agree that the methods at present followed can be improved. The Director's proposals will be dealt with when they come in. I am glad to see (paragraph 46) that indigenous schools are taking it up.

Industrial training.

5. The possibility of doing something useful to extend industrial training is under consideration. The question has many obvious difficulties connected with it. The American Mission School at Akola, I am glad to see—*vide* paragraph 63 of the report—seems to be holding its own.

Hindustani schools.

6. Nothing useful can be said in this review on Colonel Szczepanski's proposal to abolish, as separate schools, Hindustani schools, *vide* paragraph 68 of the report. It will be considered and separately dealt with

Land mensuration.

7. The Resident and the Government will, I hope, approve of the steps taken on the suggestion of the Director of Land Records—see paragraph 54 of the report—to start instruction in land measuring. A good beginning has, seemingly, been made. Knowledge under this head will be of great value to the sons of our village officials, especially those of patwaris, when they come to fill office.

Drawing.

8. Regarding the teaching of drawing and the result of the first-grade examination of the Bombay School of Art, reported in paragraph 62, I see no reason to be discouraged. Those who *excel* in drawing can never be many, but to know something of drawing is useful to every one through life, and will certainly be useful to those who in time come to fill places either in Government or village offices.

Financial results.

9 Paragraphs 7 to 16 of the report inclusive deal with financial results in gross and detail. The total receipts Rs. 4,16,013-8-6 were less by Rs. 2,808-6-3 than in the year previous. The provincial revenues contributed Rs. 6,127-15-2 *less*, while receipts *rose* from educational cess by Rs. 1,587-14-10, from other sources by Rs 1,731-10-1, or a total of Rs. 3,319-8-4. The one deducted from the other leaves the net decrease at the figure Rs. 2,808-6-3 above quoted. Now the total expenditure was Rs. 4,34,888-7-9, or an excess over receipts of Rs. 18,874-15-3, which means that we have been drawing on the balance of the previous year, at credit, and by so much have reduced what is at our back. The opening balance on the 31st March 1891 was Rs. 1,53,065-9-0, therefore deducting the above Rs. 18,874-15-3, what remained to us on the 31st March 1892 was Rs. 1,34,190-9-9. It is evident that we cannot for ever go on drawing in this way on the balance, and that financially to be in a sound position, once we arrive at an irreducable balance, expenditure must annually never exceed receipts; indeed to be quite safe, it should be something below it. The details, both on the receipt and expenditure side, are sufficiently explained by the Director, and appear to call for no comment from me.

Explanations on review of last report.

10. Paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 of the Resident's review on last report suggested something, or called for specific information on different points. These have, all in different places, been met in the present report.

School-houses

11. School-houses are being built or improved as funds admit.

Inspections.

12. Inspections, both departmental and by civil officers, have been very fully performed, or where they have not been, as in Ellichpur, by civil officers—see paragraph 21—have been explained. The Director himself and the Educational Inspector did a great deal.

Outside helpers.

13. I would suggest that the Resident's thanks be given to the individuals and bodies named at the close of paragraph 23 of the report for their help and good work.

Notice of officers.

14. The work of the Deputy Educational Inspectors generally seems to have been good, and to have satisfied the Director. Mr. Mahajani, the Educational Inspector, continues to labor as hard and as conscientiously as before. The report speaks for the Director himself. I have met him several times during the year on matters departmental, and am much indebted for the prompt attention and care he gives to every thing connected with his department. If evidence were wanted that he fills his important position with ability and excellent judgment, earning the good-will and respect of all associated with him, it is to be found in his remarks, in paragraph 72, on the treatment of the so-called lower castes, on a reference of the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Akola, and the way in which such difficulties are to be surmounted—views in which, I need hardly say,—I entirely concur.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. J. L. MACKENZIE, COLONEL,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

CONTENTS.

Paras.

I.—General and Statistical Summary of the year's operations—

The nature of the year and the results of its operations 2
Schools and scholars 3
Public and private schools with scholars 4
Schools of different classes 5
Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts 6
The income of the department 7
Receipts from the educational cess 8
Fee receipts 9
Municipal contributions 10
Popular contributions 11
Expenditure of the department 12
Budget grant and actual expenditure 13
Comparative statement of expenditure 14
Expenditure from fees realized in Government primary schools 15
Receipts and disbursements 16

II.—Controlling Agencies—

Changes in the Inspecting Staff 19
The work of the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors... ... 20
Visit of District Officers and their Assistants 21
Municipal and District Boards 22
School Committees 23

III.—University Education—

Berar University scholars 24

IV.—School Education, General—

(a)—Secondary Schools.

Attendance and cost of secondary schools 25
High schools 26
Matriculation 27
Results of the examinations of the lower classes 28
High school scholarships and exhibitions 29
Boarding-houses 30
Middle class schools 31
Results of the examination in the standards of the middle school course ... 32
Middle class school exhibitions 33
High school entrance examination 34

(b)—Primary Schools.

Extension of primary education 35
Schools for boys under public management 36
Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls 37
Villages where schools are likely to be appreciated 38
Expenditure on primary schools under public management 39
Results of examinations 40
Teaching of English in primary schools 41
Bonuses to teachers 42
Jail schools 43
Schools aided by fixed monthly grants 44
Indigenous schools 45
Physical education 46
Employment under Government 47
Classification of pupils by race or creed 48
Professions, &c., of the parents or guardians of pupils 49
Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils 50

Paras.

VI.—School Education, General—*continued.*

(*b*)—*Primary Schools*—continued.

School-houses 51
Repairs 52
School libraries and apparatus 53

V.—School Education, Special—

Institution for training teachers 54-56
Examination for entrance into the training college 57
Boarding-houses 58
Physical education 59
Training of teachers for secondary schools 60
Moral training 61
Drawing 62
Industrial training 63
Instruction of candidates for patwarishiip in land measuring 64

VI.—Female Education—

Schools for girls under public management 65
The present state of female education 66

VII.—Education of Special Classes—

(*a*) Europeans and Eurasians 67
(*b*) Muhammadans—Statistics of Hindustani schools 68
Encouragement to Muhammadan education 69
(*c*) Aborigines 70
Low castes 71-72

VIII.—Private Schools ... ... ,, ... 73

IX.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-books and other Educational Literature—

Work done by the Text-book Committee 74
Book depôt 75
Stock account of the depôt 76-77
Cash account of the depôt 78
Literature 79
Public libraries 80
Press 81
Educational conference 82

X.—Recommendations of the Education Commission 83

APPENDICES.

I.—Abstract return of schools and scholars.
II.—Abstract return of expenditure.
III.—Return of schools and scholars (detailed).
IV.—Return of expenditure (detailed).
V.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils.
VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations.
VII.—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

No. 998 of 1892-93.

From

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

The COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Akola, 15th July 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report on public instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1891-92.

I.—General and Statistical Summary of the year's operations.

The nature of the year and the results of its operations.

2. The year under report witnessed an important change in the educational administration of the province, the management of the majority of primary schools in other than municipal towns having been made over to the District Boards. It is, of course, impossible to foresee at present the ultimate results of this change, but a good beginning has been made and the exertions of the local bodies will be watched with keen interest by the officers of Government. They have been entrusted with the power of doing good to their fellow countrymen, and I have no doubt that they will exercise this power with credit to themselves and with satisfaction to the controlling authorities. The year was not so favourable to educational operations as the previous one. Cholera, unseasonable and scanty rainfall, and comparatively high prices of food-grains seriously affected the progress of education in some of the districts; but on the whole fair progress was made during the year. Schools both for boys and girls under public management increased, and, considering the circumstances of the year, there was a satisfactory increase in the number of aided schools. In four of the districts the average number of square miles to every school decreased and in three of them the percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age increased. Visits paid by district officers to schools increased, and they showed great interest in the working of the department. The Berar high schools acquitted themselves satisfactorily at the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, and the classes under the high and middle courses did well at the annual examinations. The number of indigenous schools increased, and by doing satisfactorily at the Deputy Educational Inspectors' examinations, they earned higher amounts of grants than last year. The number of Muhammadan and low-caste pupils increased, and the number of passes at the annual examinations from both the classes were greater than last year. Female education is making slow but steady progress, and more girls passed at the examination held in the year than in 1890-91. More trained men obtained employment as masters during this year than in the year before, and in 1891-92 trained teachers were for the first time appointed in secondary schools.

Schools and scholars.

3. The following is a comparative statement of schools and scholars for the past two years :—

Year.	Area in square miles.	Towns and villages	Population.	No. of institutions.			No. of scholars.			Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age	
				For boys.	For girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls.
1890-91 ..	17,711	5,655	Males 1,491,500	1,235	49	1,284	48,320	2,022	50,342	21 60	·9
1891-92 ...			Females 1,405,540 ..	1,270	52	1,322	49,415	2,068	51,483	22·07	·9
			Difference	+35	+3	+38	+ 1,095	+ 46	+ 1,141	+·47	+·0

Schools for boys have increased by 35, and for girls by 3. The number of boys under instruction has risen by 1,095, and the number of girls by 46, the total increase in the number of schools being 38 and of scholars 1,141.

The percentage of scholars to population of school-going age is, as usual, based on the calculation of the Education Commission. This percentage has slightly increased during the year both in the case of boys and girls.

Public and private schools with scholars.

4. The number of schools, public and private, with the number of scholars attending them on the 31st March last, may thus be compared with the numbers on the last day of the previous year :—

Year.	Public schools.												Private institutions.		Total.	
	Under public management.						Under private management.				Total.					
	Government schools.		District Board schools.		Municipal schools.		Aided.		Unaided.							
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No of scholars.	No. of schools.	No scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No of schools.	No. of scholars.
1890-91	613	35,193	.	...	25	2,676	527	10,908	110	1,431	1,275	50,208	9	134	1,284	50,342
1891-92	85	7,598	541	27,836	25	2,693	555	11, 21	110	1,391	1,314	51,839	8	144	1,321	• 51,488
Difference ...	—528	—27,595	+541	+27,836	...	+17	+26	+913	...	—40	+39	+1,131	—1	+10	+37	+1,141

The large decrease in the number of Government schools and scholars attending them, which appears in the statement, is only nominal, as the majority of the primary schools which were shown as Government schools in the report for 1890-91 are now District Board schools. It will be observed that the number of Government and District Board schools taken together has increased by 13, and the number of scholars attending them by 241. The number of municipal schools remain unchanged, but the number of pupils in them has increased by 17. The number of aided schools has risen by 26, and the number of their scholars by 913. The number of unaided schools remains the same, but there is a decrease of 40 in the number of pupils attending them.

The total increase in the number of public schools is 39 and of pupils attending them 1,131.

The number of private institutions has decreased by 1, and there is an increase of 10 in the number of pupils attending them.

Schools of different classes

5. The next statement shows the number of different classes of schools and scholars on the 31st March last and on the corresponding day of the previous year;—

Description of schools			No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
			1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
School Education—General.						
Public Institutions.	Secondary..	Government—High ... Boys ...	2	2	401	380
		Do. Middle ... Boys ...	24	24	4,268	4,259
	Primary ...	Do. ... Boys ...	553	55	29,336	2,799
			33	3	1,097	67
		District Board ... Boys ...	...	508	...	26,689
			..	33	...	1,147
		Municipal .. Boys ..	17	17	2,270	2,253
			8	8	406	439
		Aided ... Boys ...	523	547	10,793	11,642
			4	6	115	179
		Unaided .. Boys ...	105	109	1,260	1,367
			4	...	146	...
Private institutions.	Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit) ... Boys ...		6	4	99	59
	Elementary ... Boys ...		3	2	35	37
	Do. ... Girls ...		...	2	...	48
School Education—Special.						
Training school for masters			1	1	91	*94
Industrial school (unaided)			1	1	25	24
		Total ..	1,284	1,322	50,342	51,483

* This includes 20 pupil-teachers who are being trained for masterships in primary and secondary schools and one girl attending the Khamgaon municipal school for girls.

The number of high and middle schools remains unchanged, but the number of pupils in both the classes of schools has fallen off, there being a decrease of 21 in the number of boys attending high schools and of 9 in middle schools. The number of boys in the Amraoti High School has risen by 5, and in the Akola High School it has fallen off by 26. The outbreak of cholera and fever and other causes seem to have seriously affected the progress and results of the Akola High School during the year. The head master says that the total number of new boys that joined the school does not bear an adequate proportion to the number that passed the entrance examination, and that "the results of the annual examination of the classes having come short of what might have been expected, the number of boys who left the school on account of having failed was larger than usual."

The decrease in the number of pupils in the middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools, slight as it is, is only nominal, as it is due to the primary classes in the Balapur Anglo-Vernacular School having been separated and formed into an independent school. If the attendance of these classes be deducted from the number shown for the past year, there is really an increase of about 30 in the total number of boys in the Anglo-Vernacular schools.

The apparent decrease (explained in the preceding paragraph) in the number of Government primary schools and of scholars attending them has been more than made up by the figures entered against the District Board schools. The total number of primary schools for boys belonging to Government and District Boards has increased by 10 and their attendance by 152. The total number of girls' schools has increased by 3 and of pupils attending them by 117. It may be added that the primary Government schools shown under the year are all in the Wun district, to which the Berar Rural Boards Law has not been made applicable.

Municipal primary schools show no increase or decrease either in the number of boys' or of girls' schools, but there is a decrease of 17 in the number of boys attending these schools and an increase of 33 in the number of girls.

Primary aided schools for boys have increased by 24 and for girls by 2. The number of boys attending these schools has increased by 849, and of girls by 64.

Unaided boys' schools have increased by 4 and unaided girls' schools have ceased to exist as such. They have been converted into Aided or District Board schools.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts.

6. The following table shows the number of schools for boys in each of the six districts, the average number of square miles to every school, and the proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age :—

District.	Area in square miles	Male population.	No. of schools for boys.							No. of boys in							Average number of square miles to every school.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.
			Public institutions.				Private institutions.		Total.	Public institutions.				Private institutions		Total.		
			Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.		Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board	Under private management	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.			
Akola . .	2,660	237,011	7	154	6	154	3		324	1,070	8,329	969	2,996	43		13,407	8 2	30·09
Buldana .	2,804	244,799	4	104		121	.	1	230	839	5,250	...	2,176	.	17	8,282	12·1	22 5
Basim .	2,958	204,798	1	55		. 71		1	128	325	2,596		1,065	...	20	4,006	23·1	13 04
Amraoti	2,759	340,235	6	113	5	180		.	304	1,227	6,527	724	4,170			12,648	9 07	24 7
Wun ..	8,907	241,688	57	..		62			119	3,058		..	971			4,029	32 5	11·1
Ellichpur .. .	2,623	162,969	4	82	6	68	1		161	539	3,987	560	1,631	16		6,733	16 2	27·5
Do. excluding Melghat	(974)	(138,600)	(4)	(81)	(6)	(68)	(1)		(160)	(539)	(3,964)	(560)	(1,631)	(16)		(6,710)	(6·08)	(32·2)
Total ..	17,711	1,491,500	79	508	17	656	4	2	1,266	7,058	26,689	2,253	13,009	59	37	49,105	14	21 9

Schools for boys have increased, and consequently the average number of square miles to every school has decreased in all the districts except Basim and Wun. In the former district the number of schools has fallen off by 20 and the average has increased by more than three miles, and in the latter the number of schools has decreased by one and the average has remained unchanged. The number of boys attending schools and also the percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age have increased in Amraoti, Buldana and Ellichpur, and decreased in Akola and Basim. The last mentioned district seems to have suffered most on account of cholera, influenza and high prices, and attendance has fallen off both in Akola and Wun districts, owing to similar causes. Cholera carried away four schoolmasters in the Akola taluk, including Mr. Sitaram Waman Bagaitkar, Head Master of Akola Municipal School No. 1, who was one of the ablest and most successful primary schoolmasters in the province. The largest increase in attendance appears in the Amraoti district, in which the number of boys has risen by 1,070.

Notwithstanding these variations the relative positions of the districts in regard to the progress of education have not undergone any perceptible change. Akola still shows the largest number of schools and maintains its first place as regards the average number of square miles to every school and the percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age. If, however, we exclude Melghat (which has only one school) from Ellichpur, that district, as usual, shows the smallest average number of square miles to each school and the highest percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age, though the number of boys under instruction in that district is less than in Akola, Amraoti or Buldana.

Income of the department.

7. The following is a comparative statement showing the income of the department from all sources in the past two years :—

			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial revenues	...	1890-91 ...	...			2,39,778	3	3
		1891-92 ...	...			2,33,650	4	1
Educational cess	...	1890-91 ...	...			99,045	15	4
		1891-92 ...	...			1,00,633	14	2
Revenues from local sources. Fees realized in high and middle schools.		1890-91 ...	20,407	10	0			
		1891-92 ...	20,831	15	9			
Do. in primary schools		1890-91 ...	36,203	7	6			
		1891-92 ...	36,557	0	0			
Grants from town fund		1890-91 ...	1,747	1	5			
		1891-92 ...	1,727	12	1			
Municipal contributions		1890-91 ...	13,285	12	11			
		1891-92 ...	13,222	12	2			
Popular contributions		1890-91 ...	6,672	12	8			
		1891-92 ...	6,669	10	0			
Miscellaneous		1890-91 ...	1,680	15	8			
		1891-92 ...	2,720	4	3			
		1890-91 ...	...			79,997	12	2
		1891-92 ...	...			81,729	6	3
Total	...	1890-91 ...	...			4,18,821	14	9
		1891-92 ...	...			4,16,013	8	6

The income from the educational cess shown above for the year 1890-91 does not agree with the amount shown in the last year's report because the actual amounts of the assignments from the land revenue are entered in the table now given (*vide* paragraph 8).

The total income of the year was less than that of the preceding year by more than Rs. 3,000. The decrease in the amount drawn from provincial revenues amounts to more than Rs. 6,000, and the total amount realized from local sources has increased by nearly Rs. 3,000.

Receipts from the educational cess.

8. The following statement shows the demand on account of the educational cess and the assignments from the land revenue to the educational cess for the last two years:—

		Akola.			Buldana.			Basim.			Amraoti.			Wun.			Ellichpur.			Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Demand	1890-91 ..	27,807	9	11	15,769	11	1	9,937	9	6	25,011	0	0	8992	0	6	14,782	3	9	1,02,300	2	9
	1891-92 ...	27,730	8	1	15,759	0	10	9,941	8	6	5,011	0	0	9,048	13	6	14,812	0	6	1,02,302	15	5
Assignments from land revenue.	1890-91 ...	27,664	15	3	15,399	2	9	9,402	0	9	4,723	1	1	7 868	0	9	13,988	10	9	99,045	15	4
	1891-92 ...	28,166	11	8	15,388	8	6	9,934	1	6	5,011	3	3	7,941	9	6	14,191	11	9	1,00,633	14	2

The table in this form is now given for the first time. Formerly the receipts given in the Comptroller's monthly statements were added up and the total was entered in the report as receipts for the year. For the last two years the Comp-

troller has informed me of the assignments from the 1st and 2nd instalments of land revenue and they are entered in the table above.

Demand has very slightly increased on the whole, and the receipts have increased by nearly 600 rupees. The following information has been received from the Deputy Commissioners as to whether the demands for 1890-91 and 1891-92 have been realized in full or not.

Akola.—Demands have been realized in full for 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Buldana.—The demand for the year 1890-91 has been fully realized, and, with the exception of Rs. 57-4-3 on account of the cess from jagir villages, the demand for 1891-92 has also been fully realized. The jagirdars usually complete payment of their cess in August and September every year.

Basim.—The demand for educational cess for 1890-91 was Rs. 9,937-9-6, of which "the Comptroller," says the Deputy Commissioner, "has transferred Rs. 9,402-0-9 to the credit of the cess, leaving a balance of Rs. 535-8-9." The Deputy Commissioner adds:—"As these adjustments of the educational cess are made in the Comptroller's office * * this office is not in a position to say why the education cess has been short credited." The demand for 1891-92 seems to have been realized in full.

Amraoti.—The Deputy Commissioner says:—"Under the provisions of the Commissioner's Book Circular No. XXXVIII, dated 2nd December 1879, there can be no outstandings on account of the school cess as far as the Educational Department is concerned, as the credits to that department are made by transfer in the Comptroller's office on the demand figures as shown in the jamabandi statement and not on actual collections."

Wun.—The demands for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 have been realized with the following exceptions: for the year 1890-91 Rs. 7-5-0 remains uncollected, and will have to be written off as unrecoverable; for the year 1891-92 Rs. 190-15-6 is in course of recovery, of which Rs. 128-12-0 has been recovered in April and May.

Ellichpur.—The demand for 1890-91 was all collected except a sum of Rs. 1-8-0 of Melghat written off as irrecoverable; and of the demand for 1891-92 Rs. 97-8-9 remained outstanding in Melghat on the 31st March 1892, but out of this only Rs. 1-2-6 remained to be collected on the 30th June 1892.

This information is given in compliance with the instructions of the Resident contained in paragraph 4 of his review of the last year's report. The Comptroller asked me to obtain the information from you, and you kindly forwarded to me letters from the Deputy Commissioners from which the above details have been extracted.

Fee receipts.

9. The next statement shows the amount of fees realized in all classes of Government schools and in District Board primary schools:—

Schools.	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
High schools	5,002	8	0	5,847	0	0	5,938	8	0
Middle schools ...	13,927	8	9	14,560	10	0	14,893	7	9
Primary schools ...	35,448	6	9	36,203	7	6	36,557	0	0
Total ...	54,378	7	6	56,611	1	6	57,388	15	9

The total of the fees levied has increased in all classes of schools during the year. On the whole there is an increase of Rs. 777-14-3.

Municipal contributions.

10. The following statement shows the income of the municipalities in the province and the amounts spent by them on schools during the year under report:—

Municipality.	Total income of the municipality.	Fees credited to the Municipal Fund.	Popular contributions, &c., to Municipal Board Schools.	Total income.	Expenditure: School establishment, grants-in-aid, &c. — Government Anglo-Vernacular.	Boys' schools. Primary. Government.	Boys' schools. Primary. Municipal.	Boys' schools. Primary. Aided.	Boys' schools. Primary. Total.	Girls' schools. Primary. Government.	Girls' schools. Primary. Municipal.	Girls' schools. Primary. Aided.	Girls' schools. Primary. Total.	Original works and furniture.	Repairs to schools.	Fees for boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Percentage of contributions to the municipal income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola ..	48,118 1 10	765 13 0	64 4 3	48,948 3 1	...	...	1,292 7 [illegible]	216 0 [illegible]	1,[illegible] 7 3	...	357 3 2	52 12 [illegible]	409 15 2	19 15 8	162 15 1[illegible]	58 2 0	775 7 6	2,934 15 5	5·9
Akot .	17,081 15 0	...	..	17,081 15 0	...	[illegible] 0 0	...	...	[illegible]	20 0 4		..	20 0 4	125 0 0	52 12 0	22 0 0	50 0 0	569 12 4	3·[illegible]
Khamgaon	37,979 14 3	522 13 6	17 14 0	38,520 9 9	..	...	1 461 2 7	161 10 0	[illegible] 12 7	...	74[illegible] 7 9	.	746 7 9	35 4 0	54 2 [illegible]	19 8 0	556 13 4	3,035 0 0	7·8
Shegaon ..	7,743 15 1	..	...	7,743 15 1	110 0 0	125 [illegible] 0	..	...	2[illegible] 0 [illegible]	...	.	...	...	87 0 0	25 0 0	...	39 2 8	386 2 8	4·[illegible]
Basim	7,875 0 0	...	..	7,875 0 0	.	...	...	...	..	96 0 0	...	..	96 0 0	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	1·2
Amraoti ..	52,822 3 3	1,054 13 6	66 1 6	53,943 2 3	...	...	1,513 6 4	[illegible]7 6 9	1,72[illegible] 13 1	...	55[illegible] 14 11		55[illegible] 14 11	20 1[illegible] 0	4 0 0	53 0 0	1,385 0 2	3,474 8 2	6·8
Ellichpur	23,177 1 5	736 10 6	42 2 6	23,955 14 5	...	...	1,757 11 7	53 2 6	1,81[illegible] 14 1	..	..	..	...	71 2 6	129 0 0	42 0 0	405 5 0	2,458 5 7	10·2
Total .	1,94,798 2 10	3,060 2 6	190 6 3	1,98,068 11 7	110 0 0	425 0 0	6,024 11 9	638 3 3	7,19[illegible] 15 0	116 0 4	1,662 9 10	52 12 0	1,831 6 2	359 2 2	427 14 2	194 10 0	3,211 12 [illegible]	13,222 12 2	6·8
Total for 1890-91 .	1,68,256 15 3	2,934 0 3	102 11 3	1,71,298 10 9	120 0 0	425 [illegible] 0	[illegible]91 8 3	6[illegible] 7 0	7,24 15 [illegible]	96 0 0	1,297 15	..	1,39[illegible] 15 2	887 14 9	491 11 [illegible]	111 13 0	3,158 7 0	13,285 12 11	7·8

There is an increase in the income of all the municipalities, the most striking increase being in Akola, in which it amounts to nearly Rs. 10,000. The aggregate increase amounts to more than Rs. 26,000. The expenditure on education is less than in the previous year by Rs. 63. Akola and Akot have increased their contributions, Basim contributes the same amount as last year, and there is a decrease in the contributions from the other municipalities. The percentage of contributions to the municipal income has fallen from 7·8 to 6·8.

As usual Amraoti contributes the largest amount and Ellichpur is the first in the percentage of its contributions to its income.

Popular contributions.

11. The amounts contributed by the people for educational purposes are shown in the next table:—

Districts.	School-houses.	Repairs to schools.	Pay of teachers.	School furniture and other apparatus.	Gymnastic apparatus	Prize books, sweetmeats, slates, &c., to pupils	Library books and maps.	Fee for poor boys	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	s. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	1,275	80 4 0	330 7 6	62 11 0	...	148 10 6	...	233 0 0	38 8 0	2,168 9 0
Buldana ...	400	24 0 0	780 0 0	166 4 0	98 0 0	91 4 0	...	72 5 3	29 11 6	1,661 8 9
Basim ...	...	...	245 0 0	55 8 0	...	19 4 3	...	38 13 0	...	358 9 3
Amraoti ...	...	5 0 0	1,374 0 0	81 12 0	30 0 0	49 8 0	...	104 9 0	5 0 0	1,649 13 0
Wun ...	...	...	390 0 0	27 0 0	9 0 0	11 4 0	...	65 0	.	502 8 0
Ellichpur...	...	3 8 0	184 0 0	83 14 0	...	26 12 0	...	28 8 0	...	328 10 0
Total ...	1,675	112 12 0	3,303 7 6	477 1 0	137 0 0	348 10 9	...	542 7 3	73 3 6	6,669 10 0
Total for 1890-91.	2,612	9 9 0	2,591 12 0	394 7 0	107 14 0	296 10 9	48 4 0	489 2 9	421 7 0	6,971 2 6

There is a decrease on the whole, though the amount for the year is greater than that contributed in 1889-90. The falling-off this year is brought about by a large decrease in the amounts contributed for school-houses. It will be observed that no money was contributed in the year for the purpose in any of the districts except Akola and Buldana, and none is likely to be contributed in future, as District Boards have been authorized to spend funds at their disposal on school-houses when new schools are opened. Formerly people were compelled to provide a building before a school was started.

The contributions have increased in Buldana, Basim and Amraoti. In the other three districts they have decreased. The falling-off is attributed by the Deputy Educational Inspectors to high prices of food-grains during the year.

The difference noticed by the Resident in his review of the last year's report between the figures in paragraph 11 and those opposite the entry "popular contributions" in paragraph 7 of that report was due to the fact that the latter figures included only the amounts actually spent. The error has been rectified in this report.

Expenditure of the department.

12. The total expenditure on education in the province during the year under report is shown in the following statement:—

Heads.	Provincial Revenues.	Educational Cess.	Fees.	Town Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Subscriptions.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	18,283 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	18,283 12 4
Inspection	31,620 10 9	1,223 8 11	...	...	...	...	32,844 3 8
Government schools, general. — Secondary schools. — High for boys ...	17,758 5 0	...	5,492 12 0	...	...	..	23,251 1 0
Government schools, general. — Secondary schools. — Middle for boys ...	42,437 7 2	...	12,954 4 0	72 15 2	197 0 0	673 15 6	56,335 9 10
Government schools, general. — Primary schools. — For boys ...	81,524 0 0	72,265 14 2	25,562 3 5	145 2 7	472 0 0	3,059 7 3	1,83,028 11 5
Government schools, general. — Primary schools. — For girls ...	885 10 4	4,037 11 6	1,082 12 5	789 10 4	116 0 4	178 12 3	7,090 9 2
Municipal Board schools ... For boys ...	...	4,563 9 2	2,135 10 6	...	6,024 11 9	...	12,723 15 5
Municipal Board schools ... For girls ...	...	1,662 9 10	512 4 3	...	1,662 9 10	..	3,837 7 11
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management	17,658 13 11	...	...	720 0 0	698 15 9	...	19,077 13 8
Training schools	10,852 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	10,852 12 0
Scholarships	9,024 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	9,024 1 5
Government Book Depôt	—121 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	—121 4 4
Buildings	3,321 0 2	39,154 11 8	...	...	125 0 0	1,675 0 0	44,275 11 10
School furniture	...	...	8,725 6 10	...	...	614 1 0	9,339 7 10
Miscellaneous	404 15 4	2,450 3 7	1,104 8 0	...	1,011 8 2	73 3 6	5,044 6 7
Total	2,33,650 4 1	1,25,358 4 10	57,569 13 5	1,727 12 1	10,307 13 10	6,274 7 6	4,34,888 7 9
Total for 1890-91	2,39,778 3 3	1,28,199 7 6	54,005 2 2	1,747 1 5	9,971 1 0	6,672 12 8	4,40,373 12 0
Difference	—6,127 15 2	—2,841 2 8	+3,564 11 3	—19 5 4	+336 12 10	—398 5 2	—5,485 4 3

The total expenditure of the year was less than that of the preceding year by about Rs. 5,500. The decrease is in the amounts credited from Provincial Revenues, Educational Cess and Town Fund.

Budget grant and actual expenditure.

13. The following statement shows the sanctioned budget grant and actual expenditure under each head :—

Provincial Revenues.

Head of expenditure.	Budget grant.	Actual expenditure.	Excess.	Savings.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	18,586 0 0	18,283 12 4	...	302 3 8
Inspection	33,464 0 0	31,620 10 9	...	1,843 5 3
Government schools, general. High ...	21,570 0 0	23,018 3 0	1,448 3 0	...
Government schools, general. Middle ...	59,559 0 0	55,172 0 9	...	3,852 1 9
Government schools, general. Primary ...	82,567 0 0	82,121 10 4	...	445 5 8
Government schools, special...	11,388 0 0	10,852 12 0	...	535 4 0
Scholarships	9,492 0 0	9,024 1 5	...	467 14 7
Miscellaneous Government Book Depôt ...	16,016 0 0	14,831 1 5	...	1,184 14 7
Grants-in-aid	16,552 0 0	17,658 13 11	1,106 13 11	...
Stationery and printing ...	400 0 0	404 15 4	4 15 4	...
Total ...	2,69,594 0 0	2,62,988 1 3	2,560 0 3	8,631 1 6
Deduct departmental receipts ...	34,150 0 0	35,784 5 6	1,634 5 6	...
	2,35,444 0 0	2,27,203 11 9	925 10 9	8,631 1 6
Deduct	...	...	...	925 10 9
Total savings ...	..	...	...	7,705 6 9
Add expenditure on school houses, repairs, &c., not included in the Comptroller's figures but communicated by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts	...	6,446 8 4	...	..
Total ..	...	2,33,650 4 1	...	...

District Fund.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Clerks in the Deputy Educational Inspector's Office ...	1,200 0 0	1,223 8 11	23 8 11	...
Government Schools—General.				
Primary schools for boys and girls	1,72,980 0 0	1,60,948 13 1	...	12,031 2 11
Miscellaneous	710 0 0	64 8 0	...	645 8 0
Original works	54,400 0 0	39,154 11 8	...	15,245 4 4
School repairs	5,000 0 0	10,929 5 2	5,929 5 2	...
Clerks in Deputy Commissioner's Offices, Akola and Buldana ...	600 0 0	523 10 9	...	76 5 3
Superannuation allowance ...	...	1,862 0 10	1,862 0 10	...
Total ...	2,34 890 0 0	2,14,706 10 5	7,814 14 11	27,998 4 6
Deduct increase ...	...	...	...	7,814 14 11
Net savings ...	...	...	...	20,183 5 7

• This amount includes the provincial and municipal contributions of Rs. 81,236 and Rs. 8,112-5-7 respectively for the establishments of primary schools.

The excess under *High Schools* is owing chiefly to the leave allowances of Mr. Aitken having been debited to the head during the year. The excess under *Grants-in-aid* is due to comparatively large sums having been drawn and paid to the masters of indigenous schools in Akola, Buldana, Basim and Amraoti districts.

The savings are due to the usual causes, and do not call for any particular remarks. As I informed you in my letter No. 3025, dated the 9th February last, savings under *Original Works* (District Fund) are due to (1) sites for the required buildings having not been determined in time, and (2) want of sanction. If care be taken in future to include only sanctioned works in the budget as desired by the Resident in paragraph 6 of his review of the last year's report and to make arrangements for selecting sites as soon as sanction is obtained, no difficulty will probably be experienced in working up to the budget grant in future.

Comparative statement of expenditure.

14. The following is a comparative statement of expenditure from all sources under each head in the last two years :—

Heads.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	19,401 4 3	4·4	18,233 12 4	4·2	...	1,177 7 10
Inspection	33,426 4 1	7·6	32,844 3 8	7·5	...	582 0 5
Government schools, general. Secondary schools. High for boys ...	21,465 7 7	4·9	23,[illegible] 1 0	5·3	1,785 9 5	...
Government schools, general. Secondary schools. Middle for boys ...	55,798 12 9	12·7	56,335 9 10	12·9	536 13 1	...
Government schools, general. Primary schools. For boys	174,089 0 1	39·5	183,028 11 5	42·8	8,939 11 4	...
Government schools, general. Primary schools. For girls	7,692 9 10	1·7	7,090 9 2	1·6	...	602 0 8
Municipal Board schools.. For boys	12,442 2 1	2·8	12,723 15 5	2·9	281 13 4	...
Municipal Board schools.. For girls	2,633 14 0	·6	3,837 7 11	·9	1,203 9 11	...
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management.	19,471 6 9	4·4	19,077 13 8	4·3	...	393 9 1
Government schools, special—Training schools ...	9,780 10 3	2·2	10,852 12 0	2·3	1,072 1 9	...
Scholarships	8,799 7 7	2	9,024 1 5	2	224 9 10	...
Government Book Depot	—525 4 8	...	—121 4 4	...	404 0 4	...
Buildings	58,975 4 4	13·4	44,275 11 10	10·1	...	14,699 8 6
School furniture	9,617 4 1	2·2	9,339 7 10	2·1	...	277 12 3
Miscellaneous	7,245 9 1	1·6	5,044 6 7	1·1	...	2,201 2 6
Total ...	440,373 12 0	...	431,888 7 9	...	14,448 5 0	19,933 9 3

The decrease under *Direction* is owing to the salary of the Officiating Director having been drawn for upwards of two months in 1890-91 in addition to the leave allowance of the permanent Director. The increase under *High Schools* and decrease under *Buildings* have already been explained. The increase under *Primary Schools* is owing to an increase in the number of schools and scholars. The other differences call for no remarks.

Expenditure from fees realized in Government primary schools.

15. The next table shows the expenditure incurred from fees realized in Government primary schools during the year :—

District.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Net receipts during 1891-92.	Other receipts on account of Savings' Bank interest, &c.	Total.	Expenditure.									Balance at the end of the year.
					Teachers.	Contingencies and prizes.	House-rent and repairs to schools.	Library books and maps.	Purchase and repair of furniture.	School compound and gardens.	Bonuses to successful masters.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R s a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	13,783 12 10	9,774 8 9	849 2 10	24,407 8 5	298 2 7	2,391 6 6	3,822 2 0	438 13 6	2,606 6 9	635 9 11	477 0 0	128 1 0	10,797 10 3	13,609 14 2
Buldana ...	6,424 5 8	6,318 2 9	531 4 0	13.273 12 5	1,779 8 2	1,627 6 0	904 2 11	366 14 0	1,034 9 6	51 1 0	801 0 0	52 0 0	6,616 9 7	6,657 2 10
Basim ...	6,920 0 8	3,525 10 3	...	10,445 10 11	...	1,151 11 0	268 5 11	557 1 6	440 13 1	52 8 0	250 0 0	82 14 6	2,803 6 0	7,642 4 11
Amraoti ...	13,265 11 5	8,071 7 0	988 9 9	22,325 12 2	69 0 0	1,750 11 6	917 7 8	318 7 6	1,217 13 5	278 2 0	601 0 0	58 15 5	5,211 9 6	17,114 2 8
Wun ...	3,092 13 7	3,521 3 9	...	6,614 1 4	112 12 5	851 2 9	2,137 13 2	115 1 0	361 15 6	143 12 0	149 0 0	92 14 0	3,964 6 10	2,649 10 6
Ellichpur...	9,950 11 11	5,345 15 6	327 9 8	15,624 5 1	37 8 10	1,463 12 0	1,139 15 4	308 8 3	1,067 8 4	163 8 5	214 8 0	34 0 0	4,429 5 2	11,194 15 11
Total ...	53,437 8 1	36,557 0 0	2,696 10 3	92,691 2 4	2,297 0 0	9,236 1 9	9,189 15 0	12,104 13 9	6,729 2 7	1,324 9 4	2,492 8 0	448 12 11	33,822 15 4	58,868 3 0
Total for 1890-91.	45,835 13 2	36,203 7 6	1,680 15 8	83,720 4 4	2,560 7 11	9,196 13 0	4,819 9 5	1,308 8 3	6,458 0 5	936 1 6	3,035 0 0	1,968 3 9	30,282 12 3	53,437 8 1

All the balances except those in the Wun district have been, or ordered to be, paid into the Treasury to the credit of the several district funds. This table is given here because the taluka fee funds were kept separate nearly up to the end of the year. As the fee fund, under recent orders, has ceased to exist as a separate fund, a statement of this kind will not be given in future reports.

Receipts and disbursements

16. The receipts and disbursements of the department may be summarized as follows :—

Receipts.

		Rs	a	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p
Balance on 31st March 1891.	In the Treasury ..	99,628	0	11						
	In the Post Office Savings Bank ...	53,437	8	1						
					1,53,065	9	0			
Amount drawn in the year from general revenues.	From departmental budget grant ...	2,27,203	11	9						
	From Public Works grant	6,446	8	4						
					2,33,650	4	1			
Receipts from the Educational Cess ...		...			1,00,633	14	2			
Receipts from fees and other sources.	The amounts that passed through the Treasury	22,559	11	10						
	That did not pass through the Treasury	59,169	10	5						
					81,729	6	3			
								5,69,079	1	6

Disbursements.

Direction		18,283	12	4						
Inspection		32,844	3	8						
Instruction (including all charges other than Direction and Inspection) ...		3,83,760	7	9						
					4,34,888	7	9			
Balance in the Treasury on 31st March 1892.	From the Cess ...	75,322	6	9						
	From the fees of the primary schools ...	58,868	3	0						
					1,34,190	9	9			
								5,69,079	1	6

The balance to the credit of the department was, in the beginning of the year, partly in the Treasury and partly in the Post Office Savings Banks according to previous orders , but before the end of the year all the balances in the Savings Banks were ordered to be paid into the Treasury. Therefore the whole balance at the close of the year has been divided into balance from the cess, which alone was formerly in the Treasury, and the balance from the fees of primary schools, which was formerly in Savings Banks. On the whole the balance has decreased by nearly Rs. 19,000. This is owing to a considerable amount from the district fund having been spent on school-houses during the year.

It may be added that the educational cess and school fees have ceased to exist as separate funds, and the Resident has authorized the District Boards to spend on education other funds at their disposal in the Secretary for Berar's letter No. 1309, dated 25th April 1892.

II —Controlling Agencies.

17. During the year I passed through portions of all the six districts, and inspected 205 schools. My tours of inspection took me through all the taluks of the province, expect Julgaon, Melghat and Morsi. Although it was necessary for me to visit Akot and the head-quarters of all the districts (*vide* your office letters Nos. 4049 and 6466, dated 2nd July and 27th October 1891, respectively), I travelled chiefly through the portion of the province which lies to the south of

the railway line, and visited many important towns and villages in that portion, including such places as Wun, Umarkhed and Deulgaon Raja. I travelled 481 miles by rail and 822 by road.

18. The work of the Educational Inspector was satisfactory as usual both in quantity and quality. He thoroughly examined the 21 Anglo-Marathi schools and the Catholic school at Amraoti. He also inspected all the three Anglo-Urdu schools and a large number of primary schools, besides assisting in the annual examination of the high schools and examining candidates for vernacular scholarships. He paid 295 visits to schools of all classes, travelling 1,088 miles by rail and 1,274 by road.

Changes in the inspecting staff.

19. The following changes took place in the staff of the subordinate inspecting officers during the past year :—

Mr. Waman Ganesh Paranspe, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Akola district, was granted privilege leave for 12 days in December 1891, and Mr. Bulwant Vishnu Vaidya, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, officiated for him. Mr. Balaji Narsinha Mudholkar, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Buldana district, obtained leave without allowances for 2 months and 4 days commencing from the 28th January 1892, and Mr. Shridhar Ramchandra Pimpalkhare, Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Amraoti, was appointed to act for him. Messrs. Balkrishna L. Bapat and Kesheo B. Palekar, Deputy Educational Inspectors of Amraoti and Ellichpur, respectively, became suddenly ill in March last, while on tours of inspection, and Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Pitke, Second Assistant Master in the Akola High School, and Mr. Bulvant Vishnu Vaidya, Marathi Assistant in the Akola Training College, were appointed to relieve them and finish the inspection work.

Mr. Vaidya, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector of the Akola district, having been appointed Marathi Assistant in the Training College, Mr. Damodar Krishna Tilak, First Assistant in the Julgaon Anglo-Marathi School, was appointed to succeed him.

Work of the subordinate inspecting officers

20. The following table shows the work of all the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors during the year under report :—

Statement.

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors.	Area of the district in square miles.	Description of schools.	No. of schools in the district on 31st March 1892.	No. of schools inspected.		Total No. of visits to all schools.	No. of scholars on roll on 31st March 1892.	No. examined at the first inspection.	No. of days in the district.	No. of miles travelled.			Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.
				Once.	Twice and more than twice.					By rail.	By road.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola District ..	2,680	Government—Middle schools—Boys	7	5	2	13	1,070	29	167	364	1,117	1,481	4·5
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	169	87	20	128	8,832	3,050					
		Jail schools	1	...	1	2	3	39					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls ...	11	5	6	25	1,236	164					
		Under private management—Do. do.	156	62	4	75	3,076	994					
		Total ...	344	159	33	243	14,217	4,276	167	364	1,117	1,481	4·5
Do. o. Buldana District	2,804	Government—Middle schools—Boys	4	3	1	5	842	...	160	211	1,011	1,222	5
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	109	79	17	119	5,439	1,937					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls ...	121	71	2	75	2,176	759					
		Total ..	234	153	20	199	8,457	2,696	160	211	1,011	1,222	5
Do. do. Basim District ..	2,958	Government—Middle schools—Boys	1	...	1	3	325	...	174	...	1,237	1,237	8·3
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	57	54	3	61	2,688	1,319					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls ...	72	79	2	83	1,071	661					
		Total ..	130	133	6	147	4,084	1,980	174	...	1,237	1,237	8·3
Do. do. Amraoti District..	2,759	Government—Middle schools—Boys	6	2	..	2	1,227	..	190	...	659	659	3·8
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	119	86	...	86	6,750	2,427					
		Jail schools	1	1	..	1	61	51					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls ...	8	5	...	5	897	425					
		Under private management— Do. do.	181	78	..	78	4,202	947					
		Total ..	315	172	.	172	13,137	3,850	190	...	659	659	3·8
Do. do. Wun District ...	3,907	Government—Middle schools—Boys	2	2	..	2	259	...	161	...	1,081	1,081	10·2
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	56	52	6	64	2,868	1,467					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls ...	62	40	.	40	971	388					
		Total ...	122	94	6	106	4,098	1,855	161	...	1,081	1,081	10·2
Do. do. Ellichpur District.	2,623	Government—Middle schools—Boys	4	3	1	5	542	20	165	.	755	755	4·4
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	87	83	4	91	4,135	1,809					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do.	6	6	...	6	560	249					
		Under private management— Do. do.	68	69		69	1,631	745					
		Total ...	165	161	5	171	6,868	2,823	165	..	755	755	4·4
Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	17,711	Government—Middle schools—Boys	8	5	2	9	121	83	196	704	1,334	2,038	8·2
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	71	102	6	115	3,463	1,409					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do.	10	8	5	21	836	841					
		Under private management— Do. do.	18	18	...	18	384	66					
		Total ..	102	133	13	163	4,806	1,999	196	704	1,334	2,038	8·2
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola District.	...	Government—Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	70	24	118	...	3,527	192	252	1,226	1,478	5·4
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do.	...	7	1	9	...	556					
		Under private management— Do. do.	...	97	1	99	..	1,828					
		Total ..	..	174	26	228	.	5,911	193	252	1,226	1,478	5·4
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti and Buldana Districts	...	Government—Middle schools—Boys	...	3	...	3	...	...	186	17	1,006	1,023	4·1
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	74	6	86	..	1,653					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do.	...	4	..	4	..	...					
		Under private management— Do. do.	...	147	..	147	...	1,729					
		Total ...	...	228	6	240	.	3,382	186	17	1,006	1,023	4·1
		Grand Total ...	...	1,407	121	1,667	...	28,672	1,591	1,548	9,426	10,974	...
		Total for 1890-91 ...	...	1,413	108	1,658	..	27,628	1,608	2,415	10,099	12,514	...

This statement requires some explanation. The quantity of inspection work shown against the Deputy Educational Inspector of one district cannot always be properly compared with the work shown against another district. The circumstances of one district are in some cases quite different from those of the other. Some Deputy Inspectors have the advantages of Railway and Public Works Department roads, and can easily perform inspection work in the monsoon months. Some have a large number of schools at the head-quarters or have schools at short distances from one another, and can show a large number of visits without doing much travelling. In some districts there are fewer schools near the made roads, and the distance from school to school is comparatively large. Under these circumstances some Deputy Educational Inspectors can conveniently be out of their head-quarters for a greater number of days and can visit a larger number of schools than the others.

In the Basim and Ellichpur districts the number of schools under private management visited "once" is shown to be greater than the number of schools on the 31st of March 1892. The reason is that many indigenous schools which existed at the time of inspection were closed before the end of the year. The reason why the number entered in the fifth column against the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector is greater than that in the fourth column is that, while in the latter column only the Hindustani schools which are specially under his charge are entered, the visits which he pays to the Marathi schools are included in the number entered in the former column. The Deputy Educational Inspectors of Akola and Amraoti districts are assisted by Sub-Deputy Inspectors, and therefore the figures entered in the fourth column against the former officers are somewhat greatly in excess of some of the figures entered in the fifth column. The number of days in the district entered against the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Amraoti district includes 15 days in April 1892, in which the Acting Deputy Educational Inspector performed inspection work, and the same remark is applicable to the other figures in the statement.

On the whole the number of visits paid to schools and the number of pupils examined at the first inspection are greater than the corresponding figures for the last year.

As stated above, the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Amraoti and Ellichpur became ill while they were on tour. This necessarily involved a loss of some days in the touring season, though I did my best to relieve them as soon as possible. Their health was also not good for some time before they applied for leave. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Buldana writes as follows in his annual report:—"I confess that of late I have not been able to do as much work as I used to do before, for which my only excuse is that I have not been keeping very good health. If, during the present year, I find myself unequal to the work required of me, I shall apply for permission to retire from service." The cause which rendered these explanations necessary is a matter for regret, and I hope these intelligent and experienced officers will enjoy better health in future. The work of all the other inspecting officers is fairly satisfactory considering all the circumstances. The name of Mr. Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector of Basim, deserves special mention as one of the most energetic of the inspecting officers.

All the Deputy Educational Inspectors cheerfully assisted me in examining the high schools, and the Deputy Educational Inspectors of the Akola district and of the Hindustani schools took part in conducting the annual examination of the Training College. The majority of the Deputy Commissioners speak of the services of their Deputy Educational Inspectors in terms of high praise.

Visits of district officers and their assistants

21. The number of visits paid by the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants to schools in their districts is shown below:—

Officers.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total No of visits.	
							1891-92	1890-91.
Deputy Commissioners ...	70	47	38	32	31	40	258	193
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	65	83	36	43	4	37	268	230
Tahsildars	99	55	43	34	34	87	352	324
Total ...	234	185	117	109	69	164	878	747

There is an increase in the number of visits paid to schools by Deputy Commissioners in every district except Amraoti and Ellichpur. The most marked increase is in Akola, where the Deputy Commissioner paid 70 visits, against 36 last year. The district officers continue to render cordial assistance to the department, and their reports bear witness to the interest they take in education. The suggestions and comments made by them on some matters will be noticed in their proper places.

There is an aggregate increase of 38 in the number of visits paid by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners In Wun and Ellichpur there is a decrease, but in each of the other districts there is an increase. Lieutenant Davidson attributes the falling-off in Ellichpur to the fact "that owing to various circumstances only one Assistant and one Extra Assistant Commissioner were able to go on tour in this district at all in the year under consideration, the former for 33 days (6 on special duty) and the latter for 12 days—all on special duty."

The number of visits paid by Tahsildars has increased in all the districts except Akola and Buldana. The most satisfactory increase is in the Ellichpur district, in which Tahsildars have paid 87 visits against 39 last year. It must be mentioned here that of these 87 visits 80 were paid by Mr. Seshachalam Mudliar, Tahsildar of Daryapur, whose interest in education has been deservedly commended in the reports received from the district. The names of Mr. Trimbak Ganesh, Tahsildar of Morsi (now Clerk of Court to the Judicial Commissioner); Mr. Sule, Tahsildar of Wun; Mr. Mir Anwar Ali, Tahsildar of Mangrul (now of Akola); and Mr. Vithuji Narayan, Tahsildar of Kelapur, have also been specially brought to notice in the district reports. All these officers take great interest in education, and afford every assistance to the school masters in their several taluks.

Municipal and District Boards.

22. District Boards now occupy a high position among the educational controlling agencies. As primary schools were made over to them only in January last, they have not had much time to show their activity; but they have commenced to work in earnest and there is every reason to hope that their exertions will lead to satisfactory results. It is a fortunate circumstance that gentlemen in the positions of Khan Bahadur Nawab Salamulla Khan, Jagirdar and Special Magistrate, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B. A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, and Mr. Ganesh Bapuji, Extra Assistant Commissioner, have consented to work as Chairmen of the District Boards. They have been educated in our schools, and not only believe in education, but are known to be its real friends. I concur in Colonel Gunthorpe's opinion that Mr. Khaparde has penned a very able review of the Deputy Educational Inspector's report, and that his views are valuable.

The interest taken by the several Municipal Committees in their schools continues unabated. The Akola and Amraoti Committees have established a few scholarships for their girls' schools, and the Khamgaon Committee "has," says the Deputy Educational Inspector, "instituted a pupil-teachership of Rs. 5, and bestowed it on the most promising girl of the Marathi female school there, that she may not leave the school, but prosecute her studies and qualify herself for a teacher's place."

During the year under report, 36 visits were paid to schools by the members of the municipal committees in the Akola district, 7 by the members of the committee at Amraoti, and 5 by the members at Ellichpur.

School committees

23. The number of visits paid by school committees to schools during the last five years is shown below :—

District.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Akola	140	228	299	316	321
Buldana	163	97	115	118	130
Basim	135	194	189	159	151
Amraoti	110	85	129	120	128
Wun	78	61	83	79	69
Ellichpur	132	119	236	232	215
Total ...	758	784	1,051	1,024	1,014

There is a slight aggregate decrease in the number of visits paid by school committees, an increase having taken place in Akola, Buldana and Amraoti, and a decrease in the other three districts. In the latter districts there seems to have been a steady falling-off during the last three years. As usual different inspecting officers have expressed in their reports different opinions regarding the usefulness of school committees, but I have seen no reason to change my opinion, expressed in the last year's report, that, generally speaking, good schoolmasters make good school committees, and that as education advances the *personnel* of the committees is sure to improve. What the Deputy Commissioners do to rouse these bodies to a sense of their duties, and what opinions some of them hold regarding the school committees and their duties, will be seen from the following extracts :—

Mr. Davies says :—

"In my tour, I invariably made it a practice to impress upon members the necessity of frequently visiting these institutions, and in many places found that these visits had not been recorded by them. In the majority of cases they appeared to take interest in the work."

Mr. Austen writes :—

"It is very gratifying to find such a large number of gentlemen's names down as champions of the cause of education, and who have assisted so materially in many cases to the movement, I think that the school committees have it in their hands to do much towards making a school popular or otherwise, and there are many men whose hearts are in favour of education who are kept back by others. There seems to be a mistaken idea that the school committee should visit the school in a body, duly record their visit and retire ; and although nothing may have been done, they feel they have so far complied with the custom, and that it will show up when the inspecting officer comes round ; it is undertaken not as a labour of love, but done of necessity. What I should like to see is members of school committees visiting schools at odd times, and singly, when they could spare the time, had nothing better to do, or mere passing by and recording the visit, or in case they do not write, it should be the work of the master to record the visit."

I concur in Mr. Austen's suggestions, and necessary instructions will be shortly issued. Mr Elliot says that it is very difficult to induce people to serve our school committees, but that every endeavour is being made to appoint new members where the present members have taken no interest in the work.

I give below the names of the school committees or particular members reported to have given real assistance to schools during the year :—

District.	Names of School Committees or individuals.
Akola	... Individuals :—Messrs. Gabusing, Jemadar; Hasubaba, Kazee Saheb of Akot; Mukundra, Deshmuk of Mundgaon; Keshavrao, Deshpande, and Karbhar, Patel of Punchgavan Peth; Maruti Pandya of Danapur; Bulvantrao Kanhoji of Janori; Sadashiv Udebhan, Patel of Parus; Khushalrao, Deshmukh of Andura; Baba, Patel of Gadegaon; Yadavrao, Deshpande of Pinjur; Anandrao, Deshmukh of Barsi Tokli; Gulabrao of Patur Nandapur; Jayram Govind, Patel of Sanglood; and Fakruddin, Jahgirdar of Mahan.
Buldana	... The Committees at Pimpalgaon Raja, Warkhed, Buldana, Undri, Lonar and Ghatbori. Individuals:—Khan Bahadur Khwaja Badruddin, Special Magistrate of Malkapur; Messrs. Ahmedkhan and Umerkhan, Soudagars of Pimpalgaon Raja; Waman Rao Renko, Pleader of Buldana; and Deorao Pande of Lonar.
Basim	... The Committee at Pusad. Individuals :—Messrs. Ramrao Appaji Vakeel, Sheshrao Raghava Deshpande, Nagorao Bhagarao, and Vithal Satwaji, Presidents of the School Committees at Basim Deopeth, Shirpur, Pophali, and Kanha respectively.
Amraoti	... The Committees at Anjangaon Bari, Khar Tallegaon, Budnera, Kholapur, Murtizapur, Mangrul Dustgir, Baroor, Tembhoorkhed and Billora. Individuals:—Messrs. Kisanrao Deshmukh and Vithal Atmaram Bhadang of Murtizapur.
Wun	... The Committees at Yeotmal (Hindustani School), Lohi, Watphali, Nair, Mahagaon, Chikhli, Wadki, Khairi, Panderkowra and Wun (Hindustani School).
Ellichpur	... The Committees at Babhali, Karasgaon, Nayag ion, Lakhad, Asatpur, Vihigaon, Bhandaruz, Sirasgaon Kasba, Anjangaon (Hindustani) and Borgaon. Individuals :—Mr. Bhagvantrao Deshmukh, President of the School Committee at Daryapur.

III.—University Education.

Berar University Scholars.

24. The following statement shows the number of students holding Berar scholarships in the colleges of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st March last and at the close of the previous year :—

Names of colleges.	Number of scholars on 31st March		Number who passed during the year.			
	1891.	1892.	P. E.	First B. A.	Second B. A.	Total.
Deccan College	3	3	...	...	1	1
Fergusson College ..	5	5	...	...	...	...
Grant Medical College ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Wilson College	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	10	...	...	1	1
Total for 1890-91 ...			3	1	...	4

The number of scholars has increased by one. It was mentioned in the last year's report that the Berar University Scholarships were made tenable for four years instead of for three. Under recent orders, this indulgence has been granted to all the scholars to whom the four years' course was made applicable by the University, *i.e.*, to those to whom scholarships were awarded in January 1891 and in subsequent years.

The Resident was also pleased to make scholarships held in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, tenable for five years instead of for four, as the college course really extends over five years. This ruling was made applicable to Mr. Datto Krishna Kolhatkar, who is at present the only Berar scholar in the Grant Medical College.

During the past official year no scholar passed the P. E. or first B. A. examination. One scholar, however, passed the final B. A. examination and became a graduate. He is a genuine Berari, and has been employed as acting assistant master in the Amraoti High School. Of the students from Berar high schools who did not hold Berar scholarships in the year under report, two passed the P. E. examination, one the first B. A. examination, and three the final B. A. examination. Of these six students one is a Berari.

IV.—School Education—General.

(a)—*Secondary Schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

25. The following table gives the usual particulars of attendance and cost of all the secondary schools in the province for the last two years:—

No. of Institutions on 31st March.		Schools.	No. on roll on 31st March		Average No. on roll monthly during		Average daily attendance during		Direct expenditure from								Total cost of educating each pupil.			
									Provincial revenues.				Fees.		Town and municipal funds and subscriptions.		Total.		Total cost.		Cost to provincial revenues.	
1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
									Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	1	Akola High School.	183	157	155	132	129	117	8,531	15 5	9,835	3 0	2,369	12 0	2,432	10 0	..	.	10,841	11 5	12,267	13 0	69	15 2	80	11 4	9	64 11 3
1	1	Amraoti High School.	218	223	198	208	174	172	7,705	15 11	7,923	2 0	2,917	12 3	3,060	2 0	...	...	10,623	12 2	13,983	4 0	53	10 6	53	13 4	8	39 0 6
24	24	Middle or Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	4,273	4,239	4,117	4,135	3,236	3,204	42,534	9 11	42,437	7 2	1,273	5 6	12,354	4 0	935	13 4	55,798	12 9	55,235	9 10	13	8 10	13	17 6	10	3 5
		Total ...	4,674	4,629	4,470	4,510	3,539	3,493	58,772	9 3	60,195	12 2	17,505	13 9	18,447	0 0	935	13 4	77,264	4 4	78,486	10 10	17	4 7	17	5 13	4	3 5 7

As stated in paragraph 5, Akola High School shows a considerable decrease in the number on roll and the average daily attendance, whereas in Amraoti there is a slight increase in both. In the middle or Anglo-vernacular schools there is a slight falling-off both in the number on roll and average daily attendance.

The cost of the Akola High School has considerably increased owing, mainly, to the return from furlough of Mr. Aitken, the permanent Head Master, whose substantive pay is higher than the salary of the late acting incumbent. As attendance has also fallen off in that school, the cost of educating each pupil has increased. Both the total cost and cost to provincial revenues are, however, less than they were in 1888-89. Expenditure on the Amraoti High School and the average cost of educating each pupil in it have slightly increased. This increase is due to the fact that whereas an additional assistant has been employed, the increase in attendance during the year under report has been very slight. Expenditure from the provincial revenues and the cost of educating each pupil, both total and provincial, are however much smaller than they were in 1889-90.

In the middle schools both the total expenditure and expenditure from provincial revenues have decreased, and the cost of educating each pupil has slightly fallen off.

High schools.

26. The following table gives the results of the examinations in the last two years of all the classes in the two high schools :—

High schools		Matriculation class					Standard X.				Standard IX.				Standard VIII.				Total.				
		*On roll.	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won	Prizes gained	*On roll	Examined	Passed	Prizes gained	*On roll.	Examined	Passed.	Prizes gained	*On roll.	Examined.	Passed	Prizes gained	Total number studying the matriculation course.	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.
Akola	1890 91	22	13	10	3	3	32	26	11	2	55	40	24	2	51	37	21	1	160	116	66	3	8
	1891 92	31	11	5	1	2	35	29	19	2	58	49	21	5	59	36	12		183	125	57	1	9
Amraoti	1890 91	31	14	5		1	34	31	14	7	63	64	40	6	68	59	34	8	196	168	93		22
	1891-92	34	15	14	2	3	60	45	36	7	49	42	30	2	75	68	53	9	218	174	137	2	21
Total	1890 91	53	27	15	3	4	66	57	25	9	118	104	64	8	119	96	55	9	356	284	159	3	30
	1891 92	65	26	19	3	5	95	74	55	9	107	91	51	7	134	104	65	9	401	295	190	3	30

* In the beginning of the official year.

Matriculation.

27. The result of the matriculation examination is particularly creditable to the Amraoti High School. It sent up 15 boys, of whom 14 passed. It is also stated that 4 of the other passed boys really belonged to the Amraoti High School, though they had appeared for the examination privately. Out of 11 boys examined from the Akola High School 5 passed. Considering the unhealthiness of the year and other circumstances, I do not think that the result is unsatisfactory. Two Berar University scholarships were gained by students of the Amraoti High School, and one by a student of the Akola High School. This year "Sinclair Prize" was gained by a pupil of the latter institution.

It must be stated here that for the result of the Akola High School (whether satisfactory or otherwise) Mr. Hari Ramchandra Rohunkhedkar, B.A., who officiated for Mr. Aitken up to the 9th of November 1891, is responsible.

Twelve of the passed boys have joined Arts colleges in the Bombay Presidency. Of these three are natives of Berar.

Results of the examination of the lower classes.

28. The results of the examination of the lower classes were, on the whole, more satisfactory in the year under report than in the previous year, as 171 boys passed in 1891-92 against 144 in 1890-91. The number of passes in standard X has increased from 25 to 55, and in standard VIII from 55 to 65; but there is a falling-off in the results under standard IX, in which 51 boys passed against 64 in 1890-91. The results of the Amraoti High School are,

under all standards, better than those of the other institution. Mr. Aitken says:—"A school cannot expect to show uninterrupted progress from year to year. It has bad as well as good years, and it may be that the falling-off last year was due to circumstances, such as outbreaks of epidemics of cholera and fever, a larger average than usual of inferior pupils, frequent changes of masters, which will occur, at intervals, to retard progress and diminish results." It will have been seen from other portions of this report that it is not only with regard to the high school results that the Akola district appears at a great disadvantage this year.

Information required for the Resident's administration report regarding the middle course is given in paragraph 32 below.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

29. The competitive examination for vernacular scholarships was held on the 4th January 1892 and following days. Twenty candidates appeared on the Marathi side and three on the Hindustani side. Three students from the Amraoti High School came out successful, two on the Marathi side and one on the Hindustani side. All the 35 exhibitions attached to the high schools were filled up on the 31st March 1892.

Boarding-houses.

30. The following is a comparative statement for the last two years of the boarding establishments attached to the high schools :—

Locality.		No. of boarders on 31st March.		Average monthly number of boarders during		Average monthly cost for each boarder.					
		1891.	1892.	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91.			1891-92.		
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Akola	... Hindus ...	41	16	40	28	4	7	10	5	6	5
Amraoti	... Hindus...	44	61	37	49	5	2	11	5	13	9
	... Muhammadans	8	11	9	9	2	14	2	3	6	5

In Akola there is a great falling-off in the number of boarders and also in the average monthly number. In Amraoti there is an increase both in the number of Hindu and Muhammadan boarders. There is an increase in the average monthly cost in every boarding house.

As regards the fall in the number of boarders in Akola Mr. Aitken writes:—

"In the months of November and December the attendance fell to a very low figure owing to the absence of boarders, and as prices had risen the monthly charge per head got so excessive that the poorer boarders had to leave, and at last a few of the richer ones only were left to bear the whole burden, which was more than they could do, and it was, therefore, seriously proposed to me to stop the boarding. I was strongly opposed to doing so, as long as, by any means, we could keep it going, and accordingly I insisted on a reduction of wages to the establishment and on the boarders living a little less extravagantly than they had been doing. Since then the state of things has somewhat improved."

When quarters are provided for resident masters near the boarding-houses, they are likely to become more popular. Funds for the purpose have not yet been sanctioned.

With reference to the Resident's remark in paragraph 9 of his review of the last year's report, about non-Brahmin Hindus abstaining from sending their children to the boarding houses because they cannot obtain the food to which they are accustomed, I have already informed you of my having never heard the complaint before, and have forwarded to you letters from the head masters on the subject.

Middle class school.

31. The Anglo-Marathi school at Mulkapur still continues to teach the first two standards of the high school course, as the people have paid the increased contributions fixed under the orders of the Resident. The 9th standard class was, as usual, examined last October, with the pupils of the high schools studying the same standard, and the 8th standard class was examined by the Educational Inspector at his annual inspection of the school. The result of the 9th standard class was that three boys passed out of twelve examined. The result of the 8th standard was five passes out of 9 examined. Last year the same number passed out of 16 examined in the latter standard. But under the 9th standard the result was decidedly unsatisfactory in the year under report. The Educational Inspector says that "the class was under different masters and consisted of weak boys, who had not done well the previous year under standard VIII."

The 8th standard continues to be taught in the four Anglo-vernacular schools mentioned in the last year's report. The results of the examination of the classes learning this standard at the high school examination in October last are given in the following statement:—

Name of school.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed
Ellichpur Cantonment Anglo-vernacular school	9	4	11	5
Basim Anglo-vernacular school ...	11	4	7	3
Mehkar do. ...	9	2	5	2
Jalgaon do. ...	4	2	8	6
Total ...	33	12	31	16

The aggregate result is more satisfactory than that of the previous year, as 16 boys passed out of 31 in 1891-92, against 12 out of 33 in 1890-91. Jalgaon has done very well, Ellichpur Cantonment fairly, and the two other schools moderately.

Results of examinations in the standards of the middle school course.

32. The following table gives the results of the examinations in all the standards of the middle school course as compared with those of the last year:—

Year.	Standard VII.		Standard VI.		Standard V.		*Total.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1890-91 ..	248	147	423	228	552	289	1,218	664
1891-92 ...	264	173	437	231	581	329	1,282	733

* The total number of scholars studying the middle course on the 31st March last was 4,259 against 4,268 at the close of the previous year.

There is an increase under every standard, both in the number examined and in the number passed, and the percentage of the total number of passes to the number examined has increased from 54·5 to 60·2.

Middle class school exhibitions

33. The sanctioned number of middle class school exhibitions has undergone no change since the last year's report was written. At the close of the year under report, 101 of the 123 sanctioned exhibitions were filled. The Educational Inspector says:—"I am surprised to find that all the exhibitions offered to boys from primary schools are not filled up or are not taken up when offered. Some masters attribute this to want of proper accommodation in towns felt by village school boys." We have no money to build additional boarding and lodging houses, and it is hoped that private liberality will accomplish what Government is unable to do owing to various calls on its funds.

High school entrance examination

34. The examination of candidates for entrance into the high schools under standard VII commenced on the 16th November 1891. 79 pupils were sent to Akola, of whom 59 passed, and 122 to Amraoti, of whom 86 passed. Both the high schools passed larger numbers than in the previous year, the number of passes at Akola having increased by 14 and at Amraoti by 20. As usual, the Akola and Amraoti Anglo-Vernacular schools sent up the largest numbers, *viz.*, 22 and 46, of whom 19 and 37 respectively passed. Akola passed 4 more boys, and Amraoti 2 more than last year. The other schools that passed more than 5 boys are those at Yeotmal, Karanja, Ellichpur City, Akot and Deulgaon Raja.

(*b*)—*Primary Schools.*

Extension of primary education.

35. During the year under report 17 new primary schools for boys under public management were opened and 7 closed, leaving an increase of 10. Sickness and bad harvests affect indigenous schools most, as they are mainly supported by the people, and therefore the increase in that class of schools is not so great as last year. The number of public schools for boys under private management has however, increased by 24.

Schools for boys under public management.

36. The following is a comparative statement of the number of boys' schools and of pupils attending them on the 31st March last and at the close of the preceding:—

District.		No of schools on 31st March.		No of scholars on 31st March		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance	
		1891.	1892	1891.	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892
Akola ...	Government	151	...	8,303	...	7,961		5,498	...
	District Board		154	.	8,329		8,162	..	5,653
	Municipal	6	6	991	969	862	944	643	686
Buldana ..	Government	100	..	5,105	.	4,929	.	3,497	
	District Board	..	104	.	5,250		4,950	..	3,565
Basim .	Government	54	..	2,730	..	2,575		1,837	..
	District Board	...	55		2,599	..	2,581	.	1,804
Amraoti ...	Government	112		6,314	.	6,022	..	4,299	...
	District Board	...	113		6,532	.	6,318	.	4,521
	Municipal	5	5	726	724	604	715	509	536
Wun ...	Government	56	55	2,917	2,801	2 712	2,774	2,012	2,026
Ellichpur .	Government	80	...	3,974		3,935	.	2,647	..
	District Board	..	82		3,987		3,897		2,592
	Municipal	6	6	553	560	539	539	397	401
Total ...	Government	553	55	29,343	* 2,801	28,134	2,774	19,790	2,026
	District Board	..	508		† 26,697		25,908		18,135
	Municipal .. .	17	17	22,70	2,253	2,005	2,198	1,549	1,623
	Grand Total	570	580	31,613	31,751	30,139	30,870	21,339	21,784

* Includes 2 pupil teachers attending some of the primary schools,
† Do 8 do do do

The number of schools has, as stated above, increased by 10 ; the number of pupils in Government or District Board schools has increased in every district except Basim and Wun, and the number of boys in Municipal schools has slightly increased in Ellichpur and fallen off in Akola and Amraoti. On the whole there is an increase of 138 pupils in the province in the schools for boys under public management.

The average daily attendance has increased in all the classes of schools and in every district, except in the District Board schools in Basim and Ellichpur.

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

37. The number of towns and villages in each district with a population of 500 and more and without schools, and the distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own, will be seen from the following statement :—

District.	No of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls.	No. of towns and villages having public or private schools.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no schools of any kind.	Average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have not schools of their own.
Akola ...	310	269	194	116	3
Buldana ...	251	204	161	90	2·8
Basim ...	213	116	85	128	4·6
Amraoti ...	257	267	218	39	5·7
Wun ..	232	108	91	141	7·1
Ellichpur ...	129	128	98	31	6
Total ...	1,392	1,092	847	545	4·8

The number of towns and villages having public or private schools has increased in Akola, Buldana and Ellichpur, in the other districts there is a falling off. The total of this column for the whole province is 1,092 against 1,084 last year.

In the column " the number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private," there is a falling-off only in two districts, Basim and Wun. In each of the other districts there is an increase, the total for the province showing a slight decrease of 5.

The next column, " number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no schools of any kind," shows an improvement in all the districts except Basim and Wun, in which the numbers this year are 128 and 141, respectively, against 114 and 124 last year

The next column, " average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own," shows a slight improvement in Akola, Buldana and Amraoti. In the other districts, distances have increased more or less.

Villages where schools are likely to be appreciated.

38. In obedience to the instructions of the Resident contained in the concluding sentence of the second clause of paragraph 5 of the Secretary for Berar's letter No. 1309, dated the 25th April 1892, I specify below the names of the 105 villages (in all the districts except Wun) in which no

primary schools exist at present, and in which the establishment of a school is likely to be appreciated :—

District.	Taluk.	No.	Name of village.
Akola.	Akola.	1	Chandur.
		2	Chikalgaon.
		3	Zodga.
		4	Dongargaon.
	Akot.	5	Ambode.
		6	Kowtha.
		7	Khandala.
		8	Gadegaon.
		9	Changalwadi.
		10	Jalgaon Nate.
		11	Palsoda.
		12	Manabda.
	Khamgaon.	13	Kadmapur.
		14	Zadegaon.
		15	Awar.
		16	Oomriattali.
		17	Chincholi.
		18	Jagapur.
	Balapur.	19	Chatari.
		20	Digras Buzruk.
		21	Malsura.
		22	Sawargaon.
		23	Hutta.
		24	Charungaon.
		25	Dewalgaon Jagir.
		26	Pimpulkhuta.
		27	Bhandaraj.
		28	Hatrun.
	Jalgaon.	29	Nivane.
		30	Palsi Supe.
Buldana.	Mehkar.	31	Hivra Khurd.
		32	Shendola.
		33	Utti.
		34	Aregaon.
		35	Bori
		36	Madni.
		37	Sawadad.
		38	Antri.
		39	Share.
		40	Mola.
		41	Belgaon.
	Chikhli.	42	Kinhola.
		43	Mera Khurd.
		44	Sawargaon.
		45	Shirpur.
		46	Singaon.
		47	Kolara.
		48	Anchalwadi.
		49	Bhadgaon.
	Mulkapur.	50	Talkhed.
		51	Sutala.
		52	Amboda.

District.	Taluk.	No.	Name of village.
Buldana —*cont.*	Mulkapur—*cont.*	53	Kalegaon.
		54	Yeruli.
		55	Rajura.
Basim.	Basim.	56	Amani.
		57	Kenwad.
		58	Brahamanwada.
		59	Masrul.
		60	Mungrul Zanak.
		61	Moongla.
	Mungrul.	62	Gogri.
		63	Wara.
		64	Shellu Khurd.
	Pusad	65	Kali.
		66	Dighadi.
		67	Mudana.
		68	Sawaleshwar.
		69	Hiwri.
Amraoti.	Amraoti.	70	Takli Jagir.
		71	Nimbhora.
		72	Pimpalkhoola.
		73	Borkhadi Khurd.
		74	Mahajanpur.
		75	Rajapeth.
		76	Watpura.
		77	Hartala.
		78	Wadoora.
	Chandur.	79	Anjanwatti.
		80	Kaminirzapur.
		81	Zada.
		82	Talni.
		83	Tiwra
		84	Nandsawangi.
		85	Mokhad.
		86	Sawala.
		87	Lohogoan.
		88	Songaon.
	Morsi	89	Oodkhed.
		90	Karajgaon.
		91	Chikkul Sangwi.
		92	Palla.
		93	Vishnura.
		94	Vichori.
		95	Sawarkhed.
		96	Singori.
		97	Yerli.
	Murtazapur.	98	Yawal.
		99	Ladegaon.
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur.	100	Towlar.
		101	Tondgaon.
		102	Boregaon Dori.
		103	Yeota.
		104	Vishruli.
	Daryapur.	105	Jainpur.

Expenditure on primary schools under public management.

39. The following statement shows the total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil in the primary schools under publi · management in all districts :—

District.	Fee receipts.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure on primary schools.
		Provincial revenues.	Educational fees.	Municipal fund.	Other local funds.	Total.	Cost.	Cost to provincial revenue.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola { District Board	9,682 11 9	19,722 0 0	21,440 14 1	425 0 0	8,256 10 1	49,844 8 2	5 15 9	2 5 10	39·6
Akola { Municipal.	1,265 5 0		1,292 7 3	2,753 9 10	814 11 6	4,860 12 7	5 0 3		..
Buldana { District Board.	6,286 4 9	13,603 0 0	12,107 8 6	...	5,692 8 10	31,403 1 4	5 15 8	2 9	43·3
Basim Do	3,507 0 0	10,293 0 0	5,700 1 11	..	2,181 10 8	18,174 12 7	7 0 0	3 15 5	56 6
Amraoti ... { Do.	8,035 13 6	16,020 0 0	17,452 13 8	..	5,276 0 0	39,348 13 8	6 0 5	2 8 8	42·2
Amraoti ... { Municipal	1,022 14 6	...	1,513 6 4	1,513 6 4	710 0 6	3,736 13 2	5 2 6		..
Wun . Govt.	3,505 3 0	8,083 0 0	7,340 12 11	..	3,892 4 2	19,316 1 1	6 14 5	2 14 2	41 8
Ellichpur { District Board	3,522 5 6	12,203 0 0	8,223 11 1		3,467 11 6	24,894 6 7	6 3 11	3 4 11	52·
Ellichpur { Municipal..	718 4 0	.	1,757 11 7	1,757 11 7	610 14 6	4,126 5 8	7 5 11	.	.
Total	39,336 14 0	81,524 0 0	76,829 7 4	6,449 11 2	30,902 7 9	1,95,705 10 10	6 10 2	2 12 2	41 6
Total for 1890-91	38,871 10 6	81,296 0 0	73,333 5 3	6,581 8 3	25,320 4 8	1,86,531 6 2	6 3 0	2 14 2	43·6

The statement shows some aggregate increase in fee receipts, and this year there is a further falling-off on the whole in the total cost and the cost to provincial revenues of educating each pupil.

On comparing the figures entered against different districts with those of the last year, it appears that the total cost of educating each pupil of District Board schools has fallen in Buldana, Amraoti and Ellichpur, and risen in Akola and Basim. It has also fallen in the Municipal schools of all the districts which have such schools. In the Government primary schools in the Wun district the total cost of educating each pupil is greater than in the previous year. The cost to provincial revenues has decreased in all the districts.

The percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure on primary schools under public management has fallen from 43·6 to 41·6.

Results of examinations.

40. The results of the examinations by the inspecting officers of primary schools under public management are given below :—

District.	No. of pupils examined.	No. passed under standard.							Percentage of passes.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	
Akola	5,113	1,170	764	606	377	100	33	3,050	59·7
Buldana	3,147	742	572	448	285	83	27	2,157	68·5
Basim	1,523	350	284	202	113	25	20	994	65·2
Amraoti	4,384	1,075	771	547	392	79	17	2,881	65·7
Wun	1,636	381	285	180	86	11	7	950	58·06
Ellichpur	2,349	599	408	297	217	41	14	1,576	67·09
Total ...	18,152	4,317	3,084	2,280	1,470	339	118	11,608	63·9
Total ... { 1890-91...	18,057	4,142	3,180	2,405	1,454	369	108	11,658	64·5
Total ... { 1889-90 ..	17,915	4,152	3,087	2,178	1,339	311	114	11,181	62 4

The figures under the first four standards include, as usual, the pupils in the primary classes of the Anglo-vernacular schools.

The aggregate number of pupils examined is greater and the total number of passes is smaller than in either of the two preceding years. The percentage of passes to the number examined has consequently fallen off. The number of passes has slightly increased in each of the districts except Buldana, and the percentage has risen in Basim, Wun and Ellichpur and has fallen in the other three districts. As last year the percentage is the highest in Buldana and the lowest in Wun.

The number of passes under the sixth standard shows an increase in Akola, Basim, Wun and Ellichpur, and a decrease in Buldana and Amraoti.

The difference between the figures for 1890-91 and 1891-92 is not so great as to require any explanation; but it may be stated that, if the year had been more favorable to the progress of education in all the districts, the results would doubtless have been more satisfactory.

Teaching of English in primary schools

41. During the year under report the Resident has been pleased to sanction the entertainment of an English teacher in the primary Hindustani school at Akot on Rs. 30 per mensem, the salary being debited to the District Fund, which is supplemented by an additional contribution of Rs. 360 a year from provincial revenues for the purpose. In the other schools mentioned in the following list the whole pay of the English teacher is contributed by the people.

The following table shows the number of boys examined and passed under standards VI and V in each of the English-teaching primary classes :—

Name of school.	Standard V.		Standard VI.		Total.	
	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.
Akot Hindustani School ...	7	7	5	4	12	11
Buldana Marathi School ...	11	5	10	5	21	10
Baroor do. ...	10	7	9	5	19	12
Budnera do. ...	14	7	9	5	23	12
Nandgaon Kazi do. ...	8	5	7	7	15	12
Belura do. ...	7	2	...	...	7	2
Ner Parsopant do. ...	9	9	7	5	16	14
Darwa do. ...	7	6	6	5	13	11
Shirasgaon Bund do. ...	12	6	10	5	22	11
Total ...	85	54	63	41	148	95
Total for 1890-91 ...	58	37	42	32	100	69

As the number of schools examined during 1891-92 is greater than in the preceding year, the aggregate number of examinees and passes under both the standards has increased. The schools at Akot, Belura and Darwa were examined during the year for the first time. The Buldana school passed 5 boys under the 5th standard and 5 under the 6th, against 8 and 6 respectively in the previous year. The Baroor school passed 7 boys under standard V and 5 under standard VI, against 5 and 4 respectively in 1890-91. The total number of boys passed in the Budnera school is the same as last year, *viz.*, 12; but it passed 7 boys under the 5th and 5 boys under the 6th standard, against 5 and 7 respectively in the preceding year. The school at Nandgaon Kazi passed in the 5th standard the same number of boys as last year and one more boy in the 6th standard The school at Ner Parsopant passed one more boy in each of the two standards than last year, and the school at Shirasgaon Bund passed under both the standards the same number as in the previous year.

Bonuses to teachers.

42. The totals of sums awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers in the six districts during the past year are shown in the following table:—

District.	Bonuses awarded in												Total.			
	Primary classes in Anglo-vernacular schools.				Government or District Board primary schools for boys and girls.				Municipal primary schools for boys and girls.							
	No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Akola ...	3	45	0	0	41	532	8	0	11	172	0	0	55	749	8	0
Buldana ..	9	113	0	0	51	716	0	0	...	...			60	829	0	0
Basim ..	1	13	8	0	20	262	0	0	...	...			21	275	8	0
Amraoti ...	4	50	0	0	46	650	0	0	6	99	8	0	56	799	8	0
Wun ...	4	83	8	0	12	115	8	0	...	...			16	199	0	0
Ellichpur ...	4	58	8	0	19	266	0	0	7	127	8	0	30	452	0	0
Total ...	25	363	8	0	189	2,542	0	0	24	399	0	0	238	3,304	8	0
Total for 1890-91..	30	373	8	0	221	2,991	0	0	30	425	4	0	281	3,789	12	0

There is in the aggregate a decrease both in the number of deserving teachers and in the amounts gained in all the classes of schools. In a year like this pupils could not be as well prepared as in a year more favourable to the progress of education, and therefore there is a decrease in every district except in Ellichpur in the number of teachers who succeeded in getting bonuses and in the amounts gained. It is remarkable that whereas in 1890-91 Ellichpur was the only district in which there was a decrease, in the year under report that is the only district in which there is an increase. I said in my last year's report that the decrease in Ellichpur might be partly owing to the strict examinations of the Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector. During the year under report the primary schools in that district were examined partly by the permanent Deputy Educational Inspector and partly by another officiating incumbent.

Jail schools.

43. As stated in paragraph 22 of the annual report on the jails for 1891, jail schools for adult prisoners have been closed. In March last there were only three juvenile prisoners in the Akola jail. Their progress is thus described by the Deputy Educational Inspector:—

"The first on the list, who had formerly received some education, could work sums in simple multiplication and read and understand a lesson from the second book. He could write fairly two sentences from the reading book. The second could read and write the alphabet easily, and the third knew the first four vowels only."

The Amraoti jail had not apparently any juvenile prisoners at the close of the year under report.

Schools aided by fixed monthly grants.

44. The number of schools under private management aided by fixed monthly grants remained unchanged during the year under report. They are shown with the usual particulars in the following table:—

No.	Name of school.	No. on roll on 31st March	Average No. on roll monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Sanctioned monthly grant.	No. of pupils passed in the primary standards.
					Rs.	
1	Akalkote (Akola) poor boys' school ..	62	66	42	16	14
2	Akola Bedar school	69	74	46	20	23
3	Buldana Mission school	35	27	19	10	9
4	Amraoti Mission school (boys) ...	105	114	85	50	34
5	Amraoti Mission female school ...	32	30	19	16	11
	Total ...	303	311	211	112	91

The Akola poor boys' school has improved in every respect during the year under report. The Akola Bedar school has passed more pupils though attendance has fallen off. The indefatigable old manager takes great interest in the well-being of these schools

The Buldana Mission school has much improved in attendance, and the number of passes has slightly increased.

The Amraoti Mission schools are on the whole well reported on, though attendance and the number of passes in the boys' school have fallen off. This falling-off is probably due to the peculiar circumstances of the year, and the condition of the schools continues to be creditable to the managers.

45. The following table shows the number of indigenous schools, pupils examined in them, and grants earned by their masters during the year under report :—

Indigenous schools

District.	No. of indigenous schools on 31st March 1892.	No. of indigenous schools inspected and examined during 1891-92.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of schools which earned grants and prizes during 1891-92: No. of indigenous schools which earned proficiency and capitation grant including prizes	No. of indigenous schools which earned other than proficiency grants besides prizes.	No. of schools which earned prizes only.	Total.	No. of pupils under each standard who earned grants-in-aid: I.	II.	III	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	Amounts of grants earned: Proficiency.	Capitation.	Other grants for prizes, maps, furniture, &c.	Total.
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola	154	162	1,794	148	1	9	158	546	386	210	99	5	1	1,247	3,195 10 6	1,378 2 0	216 1 0	4,789 13 6
Buldana	120	114	1,217	104	1	1	106	397	275	157	82	...	...	911	2,353 0 0	1,006 8 0	114 7 4	3,473 15 4
Basim .	73	82	670	62	.	4	66	254	133	70	13	1	...	471	1,043 1 6	474 12 0	59 4 3	1,577 1 9
Amraoti ...	179	179	4,065	149	1	1	151	463	336	244	85	4		1,132	3,366 2 6	1,531 15 0	174 8 0	5,072 4 6
Wun	62	41	402	35	...	5	40	79	63	38	6		.	186	385 12 6	183 0 0	33 12 6	602 9 0
Ellichpur	68	72	765	60		3	72	244	168	66	30		.	508	1,146 3 0	655 2 0	112 4 3	1,913 9 3
Total	656	650	8,913	567	3	23	593	1,983	1361	785	315	10	1	4,455	11,489 14 0	5,229 7 0	710 0 4	17,429 5 4
Total for 1890-91	630	616	7,711	525	1	42	568	1817	1376	701	250	3	..	4,147	9,789 11 6	4,516 12 0	764 7 5	15,070 14 11

The table shows an aggregate increase under almost every head. The number of schools on the 31st March has increased by 26, the number of schools inspected and examined by 34, the number of pupils examined by 1,202, the number of schools which earned grants by 25, the total number of pupils for whom grants were earned by 308, and the total amounts of grants earned by Rs. 2,359.

Considering all the circumstances I think that the table shows satisfactory progress.

On comparing the figures for the different districts with those of the last year, it will be found that there is an increase under almost every head in every

district except Basim and Wun. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Wun writes

"The already unstable position of indigenous schoolmasters, who are almost at the mercy of the villagers by whom they are employed, was made much more unsteady and consequently less reliable by the unpropitious circumstances of the past year as have been already narrated, and the result was that these schools instead of flourishing as they generally do in good years under the kind help of the villagers and the operation of the liberal grant-in-aid rules, have, on the contrary, not only not improved during the past year, but have not succeeded in maintaining their last year's position."

Mr. Davies says:—

"As far as my experience goes, indigenous schools are started by well-to-do patels for the sake of educating their children, and they often persuade other parents to join them, the patels being the principal patrons. These institutions are very temporary and never last long. They are kept up by private contributions for a time, and in a short time collapse. To make these institutions more stable, I would reiterate the recommendation I made last year to award higher rates of grant on results according to the number of years the institution has lasted, temporary closing (not holidays) of schools being a bar to enjoy the enhanced rate of grant."

A similar recommendation was made by some officers of the department at the last Educational Conference; but I was unable to support it, *vide* paragraph 2 of my letter No. 2316, dated the 15th December last. Our grant-in-aid rules are very liberal, and it will have been observed that the amounts spent for the purpose are increasing every year. It will, therefore, be found difficult after some years to find funds even if the present rates of grants be kept as they are. Under the circumstances it will not be advisable to increase the rates, even taking it for granted that the masters deserve to be rewarded more liberally, and that the anticipations of Mr. Davies will be realized if his proposal be adopted.

Most of the Deputy Educational Inspectors repeat the statement made by them last year that the quality of instruction imparted in indigenous schools is gradually improving.

Physical education.

46. The following table shows the number of gymnasia under each circle teacher, the number visited by each during the year, and the average number of days he halted at each place at each visit:—

District.	Circle of gymnast.	Number of gymnasia on 31st March		Number of gymnasia visited during the year.	Average number of days of halt at each place at each visit.
		1891.	1892.		
Akola ...	1. Schools in the Akola, Khamgaon and Balapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Akola.	49	54	54	1·8
	2. Schools in the Akot and Julgaon taluks.	73	72	72	1·7
Buldana ...	1. Schools in the Chikhli and Mehkar taluks.	26	26	20	8·1
	2. School in the Mulkapur taluk.	23	25	25	6·3
Basim ...	1. Schools in the Basim taluk and 9 schools in the Mungrul circle.	27	27	27	6·1
	2. Schools in the Pusad taluk and 7 schools in the Mungrul circle	28	29	28	5·36
Amraoti ...	1. Schools in the Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Amraoti..	52	52	52	4·7
	2. Schools in the Chandur and Morsi taluks.	64	64	56	5·6
Wun ...	1. Schools in the Yeotmal and Darwa taluks.	20	20	20	8·4
	2. Schools in the Wun and Kelapur taluks and 8 schools in the Yeotmal taluk.	22	22	13	8·1
Ellichpur...	1. Schools in the Ellichpur taluk...	27	27	27	4·8
	2. Schools in the Daryapur taluk...	30	31	17	5·8
	Total ...	441	449	411	...

The table shows an aggregate increase under every head over last year's figures, but the average number of days of halts has decreased in some cases, which is not satisfactory.

In the last year's report it was stated that the new scheme of physical exercises and prizes for athletic feats had been introduced. During the year under report the inspecting officers examined boys and distributed prizes to deserving pupils. Most of the reports of the educational officers bear witness to the great interest taken in this branch of education both by the masters and the pupils.

The Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Akola district says :—

"Physical training, as at present carried out, is in name only, as the system does not permit of its being otherwise; a school is visited once during the season for a day, when all the pupils collecting get a sort of instruction. I find no uniformity of drill, or use of horizontal or parallel bars during my tour, and in nearly all, if not all, the parallel bars were put up too wide apart for boys to perform on. The instructor should, if he is unable to devote more time to instruction, instruct only one or two boys who would act as teachers to the others for the rest of the year, and could be rewarded if their class showed progress on examination."

The defects pointed out by Mr Austen will be removed wherever they exist. His last suggestion seems to have been partially anticipated as will be seen from the following extract from the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Akola district :—

"In the absence of gymnastic teachers one of the assistant masters or a boy who is more proficient in the work takes the pupils through gymnastic sports and drill."

It is the duty of the gymnastic teachers to train the pupils of the schools in one or two taluks, and they are expected to halt in one place as long as they can. It will be seen from the above table that the average days of halts in the Akola district are considerably fewer than in the other districts. The number of gymnasia in the Akola district is certainly large, but in the circle of the gymnast in charge of the southern taluks it is not larger than in one of the circles of the Amraoti district, in which the average number of days of the halts of the gymnastic teacher is more than three times the number in either of the circles of the Akola district. The attention of the Deputy Educational Inspector will be drawn to this circumstance, and he will be asked to issue the necessary instructions.

In the smaller districts, in which neither the number of schools nor the number of scholars in each school is large, the work can be done easily, but the difficulty in the larger and more prosperous districts has been increased by the interpretation by the Comptroller of a certain explanation attached to a certain article of the Civil Service Regulations. The rule does not allow an officer to halt at one place for more than 10 days If two places happen to be within 5 miles of each other, the gymnasts are not allowed to halt for more than 10 days in both the places together. You are aware that in the prosperous districts, the distances between villages having schools are very small, and many schools contain large number of pupils.

Colonel Szczepanski writes :—

"Another thing I noticed was the bad training the boys were being put through by one of the gymnastic teachers. Instead of giving them exercises which would open their chests and develop their muscles, he was trying to make acrobats of them."

The attention of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Buldana has been drawn to this remark, and he will issue the necessary instructions to the gymnastic teacher referred to

Gymnastics and drill are being introduced into indigenous schools also, and recommendations for grants for proficiency in this branch are not now infrequent.

I was particularly pleased to observe the pupils of the indigenous schools at Shelu and Wanoja in the Wun taluk, places in a remote corner of the province, passing through a course of drill in a very satisfactory manner.

Employment under Government.

47. Nine candidates were examined during 1891-92 in the subjects of standard VI, excluding English, in accordance with rule III of the Resident's Book Circular No. IX of 1882, and eight of them passed the test and obtained certificates. Two others applied for and obtained certificates, one of having passed the 10th standard and the other the 9th standard. One hundred and twelve students and ex-students

of our schools got employment under Government during the year on salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25 a month. Of these 83 got appointments in the Educational Department, 15 in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, 6 in the Police, 4 in the Forest Department, and 4 in other departments; 6 others were employed by private individuals or firms, and 2 in Native States.

48. The following is a comparative statement for the past five years of the pupils in Government, District Board, and Municipal schools classified according to race or creed:—

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

Schools.		Christians.		Hindus								Muhammadans.		Parsees.		Others.		Total.
				Brahmins.		Kunbies.		Low castes.		Other Hindus.		Total.						
		Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government.	High schools, Boys.	1	·2	266	70	29	7·6	1	·2	52	13·6	348	91·5	28	7·3	3	·7	380
	Middle schools, Boys	8	·1	1,724	40·4	411	9·6	81	1·8	1,681	39·4	3,897	91·3	356	8·3	2	·04	4,264
	Primary schools. Boys.	6	·2	283	10·1	410	14·6	75	2·7	1,599	57·8	2,367	84·5	428	15·2	...	...	2,801
	Primary schools. Girls.	3	·4	19	28·3	2	2·9	...	...	43	64·2	64	95·5	...	...	...	...	67
District Board Primary schools.	Boys.	4	·01	2,520	9·4	7,817	29·2	1,449	5·4	10,686	40·02	22,472	84·2	4,175	15·6	7	·01	26,697
	Girls.	...	...	170	14·8	142	12·3	6	·5	473	41·2	791	69·07	356	31·03	...	...	1,147
Municipal Primary schools.	Boys.	1	·04	365	16·2	137	6·07	69	·3	960	42·6	1,531	67·9	716	31·7	4	·1	2,353
	Girls.	...	...	103	23·4	16	3·6	1	·2	183	41·5	303	68·8	136	30·9	1	·2	440
Total ...		23	·06	5,450	14·3	8,964	23·5	1,622	4·4	15,677	41·1	31,773	83·5	6,195	16·2	17	·04	38,050
Total for 1890-91 ...		23	·06	5,400	14·2	9,025	23·8	1,599	4·2	15,534	41·1	31,558	83·5	6,154	16·2	10	·02	37,790
Do. for 1889-90 ...		14	·03	5,279	14·3	8,894	24·2	1,474	4·01	14,996	40·8	30,646	83·5	5,975	16·2	14	·03	36.698
Do. for 1888-89 ...		17	·04	5,278	14·6	8,525	23·6	1,423	3 9	14,895	41·2	30,121	83·4	5,932	16·4	22	·06	36,098
Do. for 1887-88 ...		22	·06	5,161	14·4	8,590	24·1	1,392	3·9	14,631	41·	29,776	83·6	5,773	16·2	11	·03	35,600

Schools.		Others.		
		Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government.	High schools, Boys.	..	...	
	Middle schools, Boys	2	·04	
	Primary schools. Boys.	...	...	
	Primary schools. Girls.	...	...	
District Board Primary schools.	Boys.	39	1	
	Girls.	...	...	
Municipal Primary schools.	Boys.	1	·04	
	Girls.	...	...	
Total ...		42	·1	
Total for 1890-91 ...		45	·1	
Do. for 1889-90 ...		49	·1	
Do. for 1888-89 ...		6	·01	
Do. for 1887-88 ...		20	·05	

The total number has not only increased during the year under report, but is larger than in any of the preceding four years.

Brahmin pupils of both sexes taken together have increased by 50, boys having increased by 66 and girls having decreased by 16. In all the classes of schools except high schools, Brahmin boys have increased more or less. The decrease in the number of girls is confined to primary schools outside the limits of municipal towns. In Municipal schools the number of Brahmin girls has remained unchanged.

The aggregate number of Kunbi pupils has decreased by 61, boys having decreased by 69 and the girls having increased by 8. In all the classes of schools, except Municipal schools, the number of Kunbi boys has decreased. In the Municipal schools their number has increased by 19. The increase in the number of girls is confined to primary schools out of the limits of municipal towns, the number of Kunbi girls in the Municipal schools having slightly fallen off.

The aggregate number of low-caste pupils has increased from 1,599 to 1,682. This increase belongs to middle schools and Government and District Board primary schools. Their number in the Municipal schools has slightly fallen off, and only one boy attended a high school as last year.

The total number of Muhammadans on the 31st March last was greater than on the last day of any of the four preceding years, the number of boys having risen in the middle schools and of girls in the primary schools. There is a slight falling-off in the number of boys attending high schools and primary schools.

Professions, &c, of the parents or guardians of pupils.

49. I give below the usual statement which compares the number of the children of cess-payers attending schools under public management with the number of pupils whose parents or guardians do not pay cess :—

Schools.			Cess payers.	Non-cess payers.					Total.
				Government servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total.	
High schools, Boys			140	120	16	2	102	240	380
Middle schools, Boys			1,659	614	727	247	1,008	2,596	4,265
Primary schools.	Boys ...	Government ..	1,249	164	406	330	652	1,552	2,801
		District Board ...	13,285	1,318	3,021	3,868	5,205	13,412	26,697
		Municipal ...	274	284	444	368	883	1,979	2,253
	Girls ...	Government ...	10	13	13	3	28	57	67
		District Board ...	347	124	206	179	291	800	1,147
		Municipal ...	20	72	75	63	210	420	440
		Total ...	16,994	2,709	4,908	5,060	8,379	21,056	38,050

The total number of the children of cess-payers has decreased during the year, the number on the 31st March last being 16,994 against 17,413 in the previous year. The number of boys have fallen off in all the classes of schools, except Municipal schools, in which there were 274 boys at the close of the year under report against 249 last year. The number of girls has increased in Government and District Board schools taken together, but it has fallen in Municipal schools. In non-cess payers there is an increase of 409, which is contributed by all the classes except "others," in which there is a decrease.

Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils.

50. The following is a comparative statement of the wealthy, middle and poor classes as represented in Government, District Board and Municipal schools:—

Class of schools.			Richer classes with an income of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage.	Poor classes with an income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.
High school, Boys, Government		...	16	4·2	221	58·2	143	37·6	380
Middle schools, do.		...	135	3·1	1,575	36·9	2,555	60	4,265
Primary Schools.	Boys ... Government	...	46	1·7	657	23·4	2,098	74·8	2,801
	Boys ... District Board	...	399	1·4	7,074	26·4	19,224	72	26,697
	Boys ... Municipal	...	24	1·06	450	19·98	1,779	78·96	2,253
	Girls ... Government	..	2	2·9	18	26·9	47	73·1	67
	Girls ... District Board	...	14	1·2	195	17	938	81·7	1,147
	Girls ... Municipal...	...	21	4·8	129	29·3	290	65 9	440
	Total	...	657	1·7	10,319	27·1	27,074	71·2	38,050
	Total for 1890-91	...	686	1·8	10,579	27·9	26,525	70·1	37,790

The number belonging to the first column, "richer classes," has decreased in high and middle schools. The number of boys and girls has decreased in Municipal primary schools, but in Government and District Boards primary schools the number of boys has increased and of girls decreased. On the whole there is a falling-off of 29.

The total under "middle classes" also shows a decrease. In the middle schools only there is an increase in the number of boys. The number of girls has slightly risen in primary schools.

The "poor classes" have sent 500 more boys to schools under public management than they did in 1890-91, there being an increase in all the classes of schools except those of the middle class.

It will be observed that the percentage of the higher and middle classes has slightly decreased, and that of the poor classes has increased.

School-houses.

51. Many of the Anglo-vernacular schools are still suffering from want of sufficient or suitable accommodation. The construction of new buildings for the schools at Daryapur, Morsi and Khamgaon has been sanctioned, but it will take some time before the works are completed. Separate buildings are to be constructed for the Anglo-vernacular classes at Akot and Karanja and for the primary classes at Jalgaon and Basim. A separate school-house for the Anglo-vernacular classes is also required at Mulkapur. The building at Murtizapur is found insufficient, and the Anglo-vernacular school-house at Amraoti, which accommodates both the Anglo-Marathi and Anglo-Urdu schools, is now found to be too small for the two institutions. A small building will, therefore, have to be constructed for the latter institution. In the Public Works Budget for the current year, the Anglo-vernacular school at Morsi only has been entered, and it is impossible to say when all the wants of the Anglo-vernacular schools will

be supplied. The cost of buildings for the primary classes will of course be met from district funds.

The following table shows the number of school-houses which were completed and the number under construction during the year under report, and the total expenditure incurred in each district :—

District.	No. of schools.		Cost (including additions and alterations to existing schools).
	Completed.	Under construction.	
			Rs. a. p.
Akola	3	4	11,518 10 2
Buldana	8	1	10,050 12 3
Basim	3	2	2,278 1 0
Amraoti	6	4	10,131 15 2
Wun	5	5	5,403 0 11
Ellichpur	2	3	4,893 4 4
Total ...	27	19	44,275 11 10

The above sum of Rs. 44,275-11-10 includes Rs. 3,321-0-2 paid from general revenues, Rs. 39,154-11-8 from district funds, Rs. 125 from municipal funds, and Rs. 1,675-0-0 from subscriptions.

It appears from the reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors that new buildings are required for 88 primary schools, 28 require additional accommodation, and 31 are held in rented houses.

Repairs.

52. Repairs to school-houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 22,918-0-5 against Rs. 17,390-12-3 in the preceding year, Rs. 3,125-8-2 being spent from general revenues, Rs. 19,164-14-1 from district funds, Rs. 514-14-2 from municipal funds, and Rs. 112-12-0 from subscriptions.

School libraries and apparatus.

53. Books and maps supplied to Government schools during the year under report were as follows :—

Schools.	Cost. Rs. a. p.
Secondary schools	567 8 1
Primary schools	2,104 13 9
Total ...	2,672 5 10

Under recent orders the number of copies subscribed by the department of *Shetkari*, a Marathi agricultural magazine, has been reduced, and it is now supplied only to some of the more important vernacular schools. Copies of parts XXXII to XXXV of the *Indian Art Journal* were supplied to the more important secondary schools and the Training College. Furniture of the value of Rs. 9,339-7-10 was supplied during the year to all classes of schools.

V.—School Education—Special.

Institutions for training teachers.

54 The following table compares the statistics for the past year of the Training College and the pupil-teachers attached to Anglo-vernacular or vernacular schools with those of the preceding year :—

Year.		No. of students at the end of the year.				Average No. of students on roll during the year.				No. of students examined in the first year's course and certificate examinations.												No. of students who obtained employment.		
		Marathi side.		Hindustani side.						First year's course						Certificate examination.								
										Examined.			Passed.			Examined.			Passed.					
		Stipendiary	Free.	Stipendiary	Free.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustan side	Total.
1890-91	Students of the college.	60	1	14	..	75	55	14	69	30	8	38	29	5	34	22	6	28	18	5	23	23	9	32
	Pupil-teachers in other schools.	12	...	...	...	12	12	..	12	17	..	17	9	.	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total ...	72	1	14		87	67	14	81	47	8	55	38	5	43	22	6	28	18	5	23	28	9	37
1891-92	Students of the college.	5	..	14	..	73	55	14	61	30	8	38	14	8	22	23	5	28	15	4	19	29	8	37
	Pupil-teachers in other schools.	11	...		..	12	12	...	12	12	..	12	3	..	3	..	...	.	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total ..	71		14	..	85	67	14	81	42	8	50	17	8	25	23	5	28	15	4	19	34	8	42

Attendance on the 31st March last was about the same as last year, the table showing only 2 boys less on roll at the close of the year under report than on the last day of 1890-91.

The total number of passes among the men under the first year's course has decreased from 43 to 25, and the percentage of passes to the number examined from 78 to 50.

The results of the examination for certificates are more satisfactory, but not as good as those of the last year. Out of 28 men examined 19 passed, against 23 out of the same number in 1890-91. The percentage of passes at this examination has fallen from 82·2 to 67·9.

The pupils on the Hindustani side have done well in both the classes, all the 8 men examined under the first year's course having passed, and 4 having come out successful out of 5 examined under the second year's course.

The class under the first year's course on the Marathi side was under 2 teachers during the year, as the late first assistant was on six months' leave on private affairs in the beginning of the official year. Moreover the death by cholera of 1 pupil on the Marathi side caused panic among the students, and the college had to be closed for 15 days in the month of August.

55. The training classes taught in vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools have done very badly this year. Out of 12 men examined only 3 passed against 9 out of 17 last year. The localities of some of these classes have been changed during the year under the orders of the Resident contained in the Secretary for Berar's letter No. 3493, dated the 22nd September 1891, and some improvement is looked for in future.

56. During the year under report 42 trained men obtained employment against 37 in the preceding year. All the men who passed from the college in the year, *viz.*, 15 from the Marathi side and 4 from the Hindustani side, and 18 ex-students—14 on the Marathi side and 4 on the Hindustani side, together with 5 pupil-teachers passed in this and previous years, were employed as school-masters.

57. The annual examination for entrance into the Training College was held on the 18th November 1891 and following days at the head-quarters of each district. The following table shows the number of candidates examined and the number that passed and joined from each district :—

Examination for entrance into the Training College.

District.	No. examined.			No. passed			No of those that joined.		
	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.
Akola	15	5	20	10	3	13	8	3	11
Buldana	6	2	8	4	1	5	2	1	3
Basim	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Amraoti	5	5	10	4	4	8	4	3	7
Wun	18	1	19	11	...	11	8	...	8
Ellichpur	6	1	7	3	...	3	3	...	3
Total ..	51	14	65	33	8	41	26	7	33

The table shows a falling-off in the totals both on the Marathi and Hindustani sides. Amraoti and Wun have passed more men than last year, the other districts less. On the whole the number of those who joined is less by 2 for the year under report than it was for the preceding year. This small decrease belongs to the Hindustani side.

58. There were 69 Hindu and 16 Muhammadan boarders at the close of the year under report. The total receipts during the year (including the last year's balance) amounted to Rs. 3,579-0-8, and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,456-0-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 123 at the close of the year. The average monthly charge for each Hindu boarder was Rs. 4-6-6, and for each Muhammadan boarder Rs. 4-10-5.

Boarding-houses.

59. Drilling and athletics continue to be well attended to in the Training College. The Akola town gymnastic teacher attends to this work, which is going on satisfactorily. The Principal repeats the statement made by him last year that the register of the weights and heights of pupils kept in the college proves that physical exercises do the students much good.

Physical education.

60. The class of 4 men who were being trained as teachers for secondary schools in the Amraoti High School when the last year's report was written was removed to Akola on Mr. Aitken's return from furlough in November last. The men were examined in December 1891, when 3 passed the test and were appointed to assistant mastership in Anglo-vernacular schools on Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per mensem. I tested the work of one of the men at Deulgaon Raja and was much pleased with it. I regret to state that the man who obtained the highest number of marks at the examination died of fever at Karinja soon after his appointment. The new class also contains 4 men who were selected by Mr. Aitken.

Training of teachers for secondary schools.

61. The reports of all the inspecting officers, head masters of high schools and Principal of the Training College contain ample evidence of the fact that all the teachers in all the classes of schools are fully alive to their responsibilities in the matter

Moral training.

of moral training You are aware that there is no special text-book on morality taught in our schools, nor are special hours alloted to the subject in the time-tables; but every opportunity is taken by the teachers as a class to inculcate the principals of morality on the minds of the pupils, and the inspecting officers see that this is done by the schoolmasters to the best of their abilities.

Drawing.

62. The following table shows the result of the first grade examination of the Bombay School of Art:—

Name of school.	No. of pupils presented	No of pupils passed.				No. who obtained certificates.	No. of prizes won
		Freehand drawing.	Geometry.	Model drawing.	In all heads		
Akola High School ...	26	2	9	6	6	6	...
Amraoti High School..	29	8	5	10	8	8	...
Akola Training College	26	1	5	2	1	1	...
Total .	81	11	19	18	15	15	..
Total for 1890-91 ...	77	11	38	1	7	7	...

Besides the above two boys from the Akola High School were presented for the second grade art examination and both of them passed in freehand drawing from "flat examples," and one passed in freehand drawing from models also.

The results are more satisfactory than those for the last year in some respects, but they are not yet as good as they should be. The head master of the Akola High School says:—

"Drawing is, I fear, not generally popular, and our pupils who have a taste for it, and who take a pleasure in it, are comparatively few in number."

Industrial training.

63. In the absence of Mr. Fuller in America, Mr. Rogers, Superintendent of the American Mission Industrial School at Akola, has kindly furnished me with a very interesting report on the state of the institution. The number of students on the 31st March last was 24, against 25 at the close of the previous year.

Regarding the age of students and the nature of the work done by them Mr. Rogers says:—

"The larger part of those who entered were of an age which gave them neither physical nor mental development for such work. All things considered, we are pleased with their progress. The work undertaken has been much of it of a general character, excepting the shoe-making and blacksmithing. What is meant by this is such work as comes into a shop for repairs along with new articles to be made, such as cart-work, making cots and different articles of furniture."

The Superintendent adds:—

"The work has gone on harmoniously: Hindu, Mussalman and Christian boys working together without the least friction."

As to the peculiar features of the year under report Mr. Rogers writes:—

"The year has been one of hard work, and with the exception of the unsatisfactory condition of the shoe-making department in the last part of the year owing to the difficulty of obtaining a good master-workman, the year has been by far the most satisfactory of any since the opening of the work. We have added of late a good deal to our working facilities by putting an engine and wood-working machinery into the shop. This will add to the productiveness of the school, but will be of far greater advantage in teaching the boys the use of machinery."

The school is in a very satisfactory condition, and I hope similar ones will be started in other places by such public-spirited individuals as Mr. Fuller or Mr. Rogers.

Colonel Szczepanski expresses his regret that no attempt has been made to start any school for technical education. The opinions of the other Deputy Commissioners on the proposal made by him last year were invited, and I have addressed you separately on the subject.

Instruction of candidates for Patwariship in land measuring.

64. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture informed me that it was desirable that the rising generation of patwaris should have a general knowledge of surveying in addition to the general educational qualification prescribed in rule 1 (*b*) of the rules under section 21 of the Patel and Patwaris Law of 1885 for Berar. He considered that they should at least acquire sufficient knowledge to enable them to perform the simple measurement of the following :—

1. Land for building sites which a patel can grant up to one gunta.
2. Land required for making bricks.
3. Land occupied by melon beds, &c.
4. Land encroached upon and the like.

He added that it would be sufficient if a special time, say an hour or two twice a week, were allotted for the purpose, and that measurement by means of a survey rod and calculations by aid of Mr. Symond's tables were all that would be required to be taught.

After a good deal of correspondence on the subject, I desired, with your permission, the head masters of all the schools in which the 6th standard is taught to give those boys in the 6th standard class who may wish to become patwaris the instruction in measuring specified by Mr. Francis. It appears from the reports of the inspecting officers that classes for teaching the subjects have been formed in 11 Anglo-vernacular and 16 vernacular schools in the province.

VI.—Female Education.

Schools for girls under public management.

65 The following statement gives the necessary information regarding all Government, District Board and Municipal female schools in the province :—

District.		No. of schools on 31st March		No. of scholars on 31st March		Average No. on roll during		Average daily attendance		Fees collected during		Expenditure.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.
		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
Akola	Government	13	..	430	..	381		228	.	75 8 9	...	...	..
	District Board	..	15	.	503	..	47	..	279	...	99 13 0	1,793 12 2	3 12 8
	Municipal	5	5	269	266	251	251	175	163	27 6 9	32 5 6	2,391 9 10	9 3 8
Buldana	Government	5	..	193		197	...	132	...	34 6 0	..	...	...
	District Board	...	5	..	189	...	180	.	126	..	31 14 0	1,533 8 0	8 8 3
Basim	Government	2		73		70	..	154		15 1 0	...	..	..
	District Board	...	2	...	89	.	86		73	.	18 10 3	591 1 0	6 13 11
Amraoti	Government	5	...	165		158		107		31 14 3		..	.
	District Board	...	6	.	219	.	190		134		35 9 6	1,306 4 1	6 14 0
	Municipal	3	3	137	173	141	146	81	89	32 12 0	31 15 0	1,445 14 1	9 14 5
Wun	Government	3	3	76	67	80	60	44	40	18 1 3	16 0 9	552 10 2	8 0 1
Ellichpur	Government	5		160	.	148		100	.	23 5 6	...	..	...
	District Board	.	5	.	148	.	151	...	94	...	23 10 0	1,313 5 9	8 11 1
	Total	41	44	1,503	1,653	1,429	1,554	921	994	258 8 0	281 14 0	10,928 1 1	7 0 6
	Total for 1890-91											10,326 7 10	7 3 7

The number of schools has increased by three and the number of pupils by 150. The average number on roll and the average daily attendance have also increased. The table shows two more schools in the Akola district and one more in Amraoti on the 31st March 1892 than at the close of the previous year. The number of scholars in District Board schools has increased in Akola, Basim and Amraoti, and has decreased in Buldana and Ellichpur and in Government schools in Wun. In Municipal schools Akola shows a falling-off and Amraoti a considerable increase. The average daily attendance has increased in all the districts except Buldana and Wun.

On the whole, female education is making but slow progress, but considering the circumstances that surround us even the little that is done may be considered a matter for congratulation.

The Akola district has 20 girls' schools under public management. Of these 15 are District Board schools and 5 Municipal schools. The Municipal Marathi schools at Akola and Khamgaon and the District Board school at Mundgaon are in a satisfactory condition. The two Municipal schools teach up to the 5th standard

In the Amraoti district the Hindustani female school at Karinja continues to be in a good condition.

In the Ellichpur district the Cantonment Marathi female school is reported to have the largest attendance, but it is not very large, being less than 40 The master of the school having retired, I have placed it under a well-educated schoolmistress, and I hope there will be some improvement soon. The Anjangaon female school has not improved.

In the Wun district the Yeotmal female school continues to be doing well; the Wun school seems to have improved, but the school at Darwa is not at all in a satisfactory state. When I visited it in January last, I found it located in a corner of the over-crowded Marathi school for boys. I hope a more convenient place has been or will soon be made available for it.

In the Basim district the Hindustani female school at Mungrul Pir continues to be in a satisfactory state.

In the Buldana district the Marathi female school at Deulgaon Raja has kept up its attendance, but in other respects its condition is not very satisfactory. The Mulkapur Hindustani female school has kept up its position; and the Buldana Marathi female school shows signs of improvement, though attendance in it continues to be small.

The present state of female education

66. The following statement shows the present condition of female education in the province:—

Institutions.	No. of institutions.	No of pupils attending			Average No on roll monthly of girls attending			Average daily attendance of girls attending			Number of passes in standards						
		Female schools	Boys schools	Total.	Female schools	Boys' schools.	Total	Female schools	Boys' schools	Total.	I	II	III.	IV.	V	VI.	Total.
Government schools	3	67	25	92	69	12	81	40	9	49	13	8	6	1	2		30
District Board schools	33	1,147	146	1,293	1,080	111	11,191	730	'80	780	148	118	71	36	11		379
Municipal schools	8	440		440	405		405	254		254	53	34	16	11	8		122
Aided schools	6	157	42	199	157	52	209	116	39	155	11	8	3	5	7		34
Unaided schools	1	17		17	16		16	13		13		..					
Private schools	1	20		20	20		20	17		17							
Total	52	1,848	213	2,061	1,747	175	1,922	1,140	128	1,268	225	168	96	53	28		*505
Total for 1890-91	49	1,746	276	2,022	1,648	246	1,894	1,089	172	1,261	250	124	90	52	9	10	535

* Includes the number of girls who passed the several standards in boys' schools.

There is an increase in the number of institutions, in the total number of pupils, in the average number on roll, and in the average daily attendance. Attendance of girls in boys' schools has decreased, but that decrease has been more than made up by an increase in the number of girls in girls' schools.

There is an aggregate increase of 30 in the number of passes. This increase belongs to the second, third, fourth and fifth standards, there being a decrease in

the first standard. No girl haspassed in the sixth standard during the year under report.

The average daily attendance during the year under report is 65 9 per cent. of the average number on roll, against 66·6 per cent. during the preceding year. The corresponding percentage in boys' schools for the year under report is 70·5, *vide* the figures in the table given in paragraph 36.

VII.—Education of Special Classes.

(*a*) Europeans and Eurasians.

67. At the close of the year under report there were two schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the province, *viz.*, the Catholic school at Amraoti and Anglican school at Akola.

The Amraoti school had a roll of 22 boys and 31 girls on the 31st March 1892 against 18 boys and 27 girls at the end of the previous year. The average ddaiy attendance was a little less than 32 The school was examined by the Educational Inspector in April last, when the highest standard taught to the girls was the seventh, and to the boys, the fourth. Twelve girls passed in all, 11 in the first four standards and 1 in the seventh. Out of 17 boys examined, 10 passed in the first four standards. The Educational Inspector says:—

"The needle work of some of the girls was excellent. All the girls are taught singing, and some can play on the piano. All the children looked happy and cheerful Discipline is well maintained, and the school continues to be doing well."

The school at Akola was opened in May 1891. It is a very small school, and had seven boys and one girl on the 31st March last. The Educational Inspector examined the school in April, when two boys tested in standard III passed in all subjects except arithmetic and geography. Under standard II four boys were examined and three passed. "The children," says the Educational Inspector, "looked happy and cheerful, and Mrs. Overs (the schoolmistress) loved her work." as the Eurasian community at Akola is extremely small, the Resident was pleased to sanction, as a special case, a Government grant to the school on the condition that the average daily attendance should not be less than 6.

(*b*) Muhammadans. Statistics of Hindustani schools.

68. The following table gives the statistics of Government, District Board and Municipal Hindustani schools:—

Districts	No of schools on 31st March						No. of scholars on 31st March						No of pupils examined and passed under standards														Total.	
	1891.			1892			1891.			1892			I.		II.		III		IV		V		VI		VII			
	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Examined	Passed.	Examined	Passed	Examined	Passed	Examined	Passed	Examined	Passed	Examined	Passed	Examined	Passed		
Akola .. Government ..	17		17				803		803			..															.	.
Akola .. District Board .	.			18	1	19			.	844	54	898	146	101	77	54	57	26	33	13	2	16	12	7	9	4	357	221
Akola .. Municipal	3	2	5	3	2	5	353	88	441	340	92	432	61	32	34	17	29	15	17	9							141	78
Buldana Government	15	1	16				737	35	772			..		..													..	...
Buldana District Board				15	1	16	...		..	697	35	732	132	91	81	49	50	29	32	16	6	7					301	190
Basim ... Government	4	1	5				282	46	328	..				.													.	.
Basim ... District Board				4	1	5	.	.	.	279	65	344	65	35	52	30	42	29	23	16	7	2					189	112
Amraoti Government	15	2	17				754	80	834									.									.	.
Amraoti District Board				14	3	17	..			728	115	843	112	89	89	55	67	28	52	23	21	10	8	5	7	2	356	212
Amraoti Municipal .	2	1	3	2	1	3	210	42	252	205	43	248	44	38	37	31	27	20	18	8							121	97
Wun—Government	4		4	4		4	176		176	186		186	40	36	26	22	16	11	12	7							94	76
Ellichpur . Government	10	3	13				500	89	589	.					..			.	.	.							.	...
Ellichpur . District Board .				10	3	13				495	88	583	63	34	46	30	36	24	25	16	15	8	7	4	8	1	195	117
Ellichpur . Municipal ...	2		2	2		2	152		152	156		156	25	18	22	20	19	16	13	10	*				.		79	64
Total	72	10	92	72	12	84	3,907	380	4,347	3,930	492	4,422	688	474	464	308	343	198	220	118	72	41	27	16	19	7	1,833	1,162
Total for 1890-91													688	436	443	305	361	213	219	136	58	34	40	23	14	5	1,773	1,152

The total number of Hindustani schools in the province increased by two during the year under report. The increase belongs to the girls' schools only, the number of boys' schools having remained unchanged. Two girls' schools were opened at Akot and Kholapur, and none were closed. A boys' school was opened at Mahan in Akola district, and the one at Murtizapur in Amraoti district was closed.

The total number of pupils, as shown in the statement, has risen from 4,347 to 4,422, the number of boys having decreased by 37 and the number of girls having increased by 112. In this table Muhammadan boys attending other than Hindustani or Anglo-Hindustani schools have not been included. If we add 28 Muhammadan boys attending high schools, 19 attending the Training College, and 1,963 who study in Marathi and Anglo-Marathi schools, and deduct 218 non-Muhammadans in Hindustani schools, the total number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools under public management will be 6,214, against 6,172 of last year.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in schools under private management was 1,061, against 997 last year. Thus the total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction at the close of the year under report was 7,275 against 7,169 on the last day of the previous year.

There is an increase of only 10 in the total number of passed pupils, though 60 more boys were examined than last year. The number of passes has increased, under the 7th, 5th, 2nd and 1st standards, and has decreased under the other three standards.

Colonel Szczepanski says that the state of the Hindustani schools is unsatisfactory, and proposes that these schools should be abolished as independent schools, Hindustani being taught in Marathi schools as a second language. It is impossible to do adequate justice to such an important proposal in an annual report. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to favour me with the opinion on this subject of the Chairman of the Buldana District Board, who is an educated Muhammadan gentleman, and when I receive a reply, I shall address you separately on the subject.

Encouragement to Muhammadan education.

69. Mr. Ghulam Husain, Special Magistrate of Akot, and Mr. Naamatkhan of Khamgaon continue to accommodate the Urdu girls' schools in their towns in their own houses. Mr. Fakrudin, Jagirdar of Mahan, has lent a portion of his house for the use of the Hindustani school for boys in his village. Mr. Daoodkhan, Nabob of Ellichpur, has made over to the department for a number of years a part of his palace for the accommodation of the Anglo-Urdu school. The Muhammadan *Jalsa* of Akola and Mr. Moulavi Nizamuddin have continued their scholarships. These grants have been supplemented by donations and subscriptions for the temporary employment of additional assistants and servants for schools, and for the fees, books and slates of poor boys. Among the subscribers and donors, special mention is made of the Kazi of Akot, Mr. Mahommad Hayat, Deshmukh of Kutasa, Mr. Salimkhan, Soudagar of Akola, Messrs. Ahmadkhan and Umarkhan of Pimpulgaon Raja, Mr. Syed Kasim, Jagirdar of Nandgaon Pett, and the Kazi of Mulkapur.

(c) Aborigines.

70. The school at Chikalda continues to be the only school for the aboriginal races. On the 31st March 1892, the total number of aboriginal pupils in the province was 130 against 127 in the previous year. There is an increase both in the number examined and in the number passed, the numbers being 34 and 27 respectively against 24 and 14 in the preceding year. The highest standard in which boys passed during the year was the fourth. Fourteen boys have passed in the first standard, 6 in the second, 5 in the third and 2 in the fourth, against 7, 2, 3 and 2 respectively in the preceding year. The total number passed in the year is 27 against 14 in 1890-91.

Low castes.

71. The following statement shows the number of low caste pupils during the last five years:—

District.	No of low-caste pupils on the 31st March.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Akola	540	567	641	719	789
Buldana	142	191	166	186	228
Basim	130	120	118	97	110
Amraoti	243	189	197	245	262
Wun	78	80	58	115	76
Ellichpur	259	276	274	236	216
Total ...	1,392	1,423	1,474	1,598	1,681

The statement shows a steady increase on the whole, there being a falling-off only in two districts, Wun and Ellichpur, for the year under report. The statement shows only pupils in the schools under public management. If 729 low-caste pupils who attended the schools under private management at the close of the year be added to the number given above, the total number on the 31st March last will be 2,410.

72. The progress of low-caste pupils is shown in the following table:—

	Schools.	Standard I.			Standard II.			Standard III.			Standard IV.			Standard V.			Standard VI.			Standard VII.			Total.		
		No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No passed	No. studying on 31st March.
Government.	Middle schools Boys ...	8	5	36	2	1	6	7	4	10	1	1	9	6	5	12	4	1	6	..	..	2	28	17	81
Government.	Primary schools. Government-Boys ...	20	17	43	4	2	24	3	3	1	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	22	75
Government.	Primary schools. District Board-Boys ...	163	119	1,045	77	47	0	53	30	110	31	15	67	9	6	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	333	217	1,449
Government.	Primary schools. District Board-Girls ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	6
Municipal primary schools	Boys ...	4	2	50	8	5	8	2	2	5	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	22	11	69
Municipal primary schools	Girls ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	195	143	1,180	91	55	248	65	39	126	43	19	89	15	11	29	4	1	7	..	..	2	413	268	1,681
	Total for 1890-91 ...	167	90	1,123	119	62	215	93	57	142	38	13	87	17	8	26	5	1	5	..	..	..	439	231	1,598

The table shows satisfactory progress on the whole. Whereas the total number of low-caste pupils examined has decreased by 26, the number passed has increased by 37. The number of passes under the 1st, 4th and 5th standards has increased, and under the 2nd and 3rd standards has decreased. As last year only 1 boy has passed in the 6th standard and none in the 7th.

The number of special schools in the province remains unchanged, *viz.*, 4. Orders had been issued for closing the school at Babhali, which was reported to be in an unsatisfactory state at the last annual examination; but the Mahar community having sent in a petition promising every help and praying for the continuance of the school, a further trial for six months was given to it.

The Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector of Ellichpur says that the Mahars of Yevda in Daryapur taluk have started an indigenous school which con-

tained 25 boys on the 31st March last. They wish it to be converted into a Government school and are building a school-house.

The Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Akola district writes :—

"I also noticed in my tour last season that the low-caste boys are not treated in accordance with the wishes of the Commissioner. In one case I noticed a small square portion cut out of the bamboo matting and two small boys were away from the rest standing there. On calling them to come up to test their knowledge, they were afraid to come on to the bamboo matting. I hope that next year I will not meet with it again, as a school should be as much neutral ground as the high roads, it being given for the benefit of all who wish to avail themselves of its advantages."

All educational officers and schoolmasters are fully aware of the orders of Government on the subject, and as I understand that the Deputy Commissioner's wishes have been made known to the people, I am sure his hope will be realized. I beg leave to quote here what I said in paragraph 75 of my report for 1885-86 :—

"I need not say that the aid of the district officers and tahsildars is required in carrying out this suggestion [that keeping outside the building of lowcaste boys should be quietly, but strongly discouraged]. The Deputy Commissioner of Akola some years ago fined a village schoolmaster and the patel of the village for not treating the Dhed boys in the school properly, and the beneficial effect of the measure is still seen in that part of the district. * * *
I do not of course mean to say that this measure should be adopted in every case, but the district officers are conversant with the habits and temper of the people in their districts, and they know best how to deal with them. A word of advice on their part is calculated to do far more good than any number of peremptory orders from departmental officers which are likely to result in empty benches. The Education Commission in a passage quoted in paragraph 90 of my report for 1883-84, say that it is not desirable for masters or inspectors to endeavour to force on a social change which, with judicious treatment, will gradually be accepted by society."

In the head-quarters stations, such as Buldana, Ellichpur Cantonment and Yeotmal low-caste boys freely associate with boys of higher castes, and in the Buldana Marathi school one of the classes containing boys of higher castes is taught by a low-caste master. In villages a word from the Deputy Commissioner will be sufficient to silence all opposition. If any visitor finds that the master alone is to blame in the matter, it will be convenient if his name be brought at once to the notice of the proper authorities.

VIII.—Private Schools.

73. Private schools, technically so-called, are not examined by the inspecting officers and do not receive any aid. As I said in my last year's report, many of the Koran schools do not find any place in our returns. The question of excluding them from these returns is under the consideration of the Government of India. On the 31st March last, there were, as reported by the District Deputy Educational Inspectors, 8 private schools with 114 scholars, against 9 schools and 134 scholars at the close of the preceding year.

IX.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-books and other Educational Literature.

Work done by the Text-book Committee.

74. At the beginning of the year the Text-book Committee had one book on hand for review, and seven books were sent to them for opinion during the year. The Committee reported on two books during the year. The Secretary had also submitted reports on two other books, but as through some misunderstanding the opinion of one of the members had not been asked for I returned the books with the request that they might be sent to him. Including these, the Committee had six books on hand on the 31st March last.

Book depôts.

75. There has been no change in the number of book depôts during the year under report We have one central book depôt at Akola, and twenty-nine branch book depôts attached to Government or District Board schools in towns and large villages in all the districts.

Stock account of the depôt.

76. The stock account of the depôt for the year 1891-92 is as follows :—

Receipts.

	Copies	Amount. Rs.	a.	p
Balance on 31st March 1891 ...	180,407	24,369	8	11
Books and maps printed and purchased during the year ...	110,019	18,067	15	10
Total ...	290,426	42,437	8	9

Disbursements.

Books and maps sold during the year....	102,684	15,381	6	7
Books stolen from the Mehkar Depôt...	16	10	5	0
Balance on 31st March 1892 ...	187,726	27,045	13	2
Total ...	290,426	42,437	8	9

A more detailed statement of the transactions is given below :—

Language.	Balance on 31st March 1891.		Books and maps purchased and printed during the year.		Total.		Books and maps sold during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1892	
	Copies	Amount.	Copies	Amount	Copies	Amount	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount
		Rs. a. p		Rs a p.		Rs. a p		Rs a p		Rs. a p
English ...	12,059	5,890 1 7	10,330	3,238 14 6	22,389	9,129 0 1	7,146	2,676 15 6	15,243	6,452 0 7
Marathi	153,644	15,139 13 2	94,004	13,878 4 4	247,648	29,018 1 6	89,430	11,703 6 6	158,218	17,314 11 0
Sanskrit	2,366	739 9 0	761	326 8 0	3,127	1,106 1 0	318	149 7 6	2,809	916 9 6
Persian .	757	126 6 9	..		757	126 6 9	45	7 4 3	712	119 2 6
Urdu	11,581	2,473 10 5	4,924	624 5 0	16,505	3,097 15 5	5,761	854 9 10	10,744	2,243 5 7
Total	180,407	24,369 8 11	110,019	18,067 15 10	290, 42	42,437 6 5	* 102,700	15,391 11 7	187,726	27,045 13 2

* Includes 16 copies of the value of Rs 10-5 stolen from the depot attached to the Anglo-vernacular school, Mehkar, and writt off in accordance with Secretary for Berar's No. 4219, dated the 25th November 1891. Their abstract is as follows —

	Copies	Rs	a.	p
English	9	5	13	6
Marathi .	4	3	5	6
Sanskrith .	3	1	2	0
	16	10	5	0

It will be observed that the value of books and maps sold during the year being less than that of books and maps purchased by Rs. 2,676-4-3, the balance of stock has increased by the same amount. This is owing to a large number of copies of the Berar Third Book and of the Marathi Geography of Berar being printed at the end of the year under report, and to some of the English books ordered for prizes for the high schools having not been utilized in the year. These books will be included in the prize books for the current official year.

77 Books of the selling price of Rs. 18,067-15-10 were printed and purchased during the year at a total cost of Rs. 13,703-2-4. The difference of Rs. 4,364-13-6 being the discount allowed to the depôt would have been considered as gross profit if all the books purchased had been sold. But the value of the books actually sold amounted to Rs. 15,381-6-7, and therefore the profit which must be proportionately less might be deemed to be about Rs. 3,715. The ex-

penditure on account of the depôt during the year was as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of the establishment ...	...	1,629	13	4
Contingencies ...	...	326	11	3
Commission to branch depôt keepers	...	440	15	10
Total	...	2,397	8	5
Profit	...	3,715	0	0
Gain to Government	...	1,318	8	5
Deduct the loss at Mehkar	...	10	5	0
Net gian	...	1,308	3	5

78. The cash account of the depôt is as folows :—

Receipts.		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1891	...	11	1	8
Sale proceeds of books ...	...	15,381	6	7
Do. of broken boxes	...	23	14	0
Do. of Berar School Paper	...	1	12	0
Do. of Sanitary Primer	...	0	15	0
Registration fee ...	...	2	0	0
Total	...	15,421	1	3

Disbursements.	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of books	...14,923	12	9
Do. of broken boxes ...	23	14	0
Do. of Berar School Paper... ...	1	12	0
Do. of Sanitary Primer	0	15	0
Do. of Registration fee	2	0	0
Amount paid in excess by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana District, last year and accounted for during the year ...	14	8	0
Commission allowed to branch book depôt keepers	440	15	10
Cash in hand with some depôt keepers ...	13	3	3
Total ...	15,421	1	3

Literature.

79. The number of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year under report was the same as in the previous year, namely, 13. Ten of these were issues of the *Berar School Paper*. The others were (1) *Meaning of difficult words in the Berar Second Book and collection of compound letters*; (2) *Report of the Berar Educational Conference*, 1890-91 ; and (3) *Berar Educational Directory* for 1890-91. The *Berar School Papers* and *meaning of difficult words in the Berar Second Book and collection of compound letters* were printed at the Akola *Shuddha Varhadi Press*, and the others at the Akola *Vaidarbha Press*. The meaning of difficult words of the Berar Second Book and collection of compound letters has been registered for copyright.

Public libraries.

80. Six libraries or reading rooms were opened during the year, and consequently the number on the 31st March 1892 was 36 against 30 on the last day of the preceding year. The new libraries are at Panchgavan, Jamod, Sonala, Balapur Peth and Khamgaon, at which place a students' library as well as a public reading room has been started. All these places are in the Akola district. The following table gives detailed information about the libraries and reading rooms in the province:—

District.	Locality.	Average number of subscribers during the year.	Rates of subscription.	Average monthly income.						No. of books in the library.	No. of books issued to subscribers during the year	No. of newspapers and periodicals.	
				Subscription.			Grants from town and municipal funds.					Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular.	English.
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
Akola.	Akola ..	128	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	43	8	0	10	0	0	819	1,436	20	8
	Kurankhed ...	20	As. 4 & As. 2 ...	4	8	0	...			80	50	13	...
	Telhara ...	30	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ..	17	8	0	...			..		8	4
	Keliveli ...	23	As. 4, As. 2 & Anna 1 . .	1	11	0	...			60	130	12	
	Malegaon ...	6	As. 8 & As. 4 .	4	0	0	...			1		2	...
	Assegaon ...	19	As. 12, As. 6, As. 4, As. 2 & Anna 1.	4	4	0	...			13	13	21	...
	Akot .	10	As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2 ...	8	0	0	8	5	4	250	105	8	1
	Panchgavan.	12	As. 4	3	0	0	...			14	11	5	...
	Paturda ...	24	As. 4, As. 2 & Anna 1 ...	3	14	0	..			2	2	9	...
	Julgaon ...	40	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2	10	0	0	...			197	182	9	2
	Jamod ...	20	As. 4	5	0	0	...			35	32	13	...
	Sonala .	50	As. 5 & Anna 1 ...	2	8	0	...			55	30	9	...
	Allegaon .	6	As. 2⅔	1	0	0	...			40	...	4	...
	Balapur Peth	20	As. 2⅔ & Anna 1⅓ ..	3	0	0	...			40	30	8	...
	Khamgaon...	26	Rs. 2, Re 1 & As. 8 ...	27	8	0	15	0	0	700	174	7	2
	Do. Reading Room.	10	As. 8 & As. 4	3	8	0	...			.	...	6	...
	Do. Students' Library.	25	Anna 1	1	4	0	...			50	12	1	...
Buldana.	Buldana ..	20	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4	15	0	0	200	0	0	192	3	5	3
	Malkapur ..	36	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As 4.	29	0	0	...			298	213	10	3
	Chikhli ...	15	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2	9	0	0	110	0	0	242		6	1
	Deulgaon Raja.	33	As. 6, As. 4, As. 3 & As. 2	4	5	4	. .			81	285	14	3
	Mehkar ...	15	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2	7	8	0	...			125	.	5	2
Basim.	Basim ..	12	Re. 1 & As. 8	8	0	0	10	0	0	550	100	8	2
	Pusad ..	32	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 .	6	0	0	...			105	35	5	...
Amraoti.	Amraoti ..	86	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	47	0	0	25	0	0	851	847	15	10
	Tallegaon D.	8	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4	5	0	0	...			98	...	6	..
	Mangrul D.	12	Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 & Re. 1 per year.	4	0	0	...			75	25	10	...
	Morsi .	58	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	4	12	5	2	0	0	..	.	9	2
	Badnera	25	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ..	12	0	0	...			25	12	10	3
Wun.	Yeotmal .	52	Rs 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	30	0	0	10	0	0	453	247	10	10
	Wun ..	50	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2	20	0	0				98	162	8	1
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur Cantonment	49	Rs. 2, Re 1, As. 8 & As. 4	20	2	0	...			591	347	9	3
	Ellichpur City.	22	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	7	8	0	..			106	248	9	2
	Karajgaon	31	As. 4, As. 3, As. 2 & Anna 1.	4	0	0	...			111	60	6	..
	Daryapur	78	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	38	9	8	..			454	498	10	3
	Anjangaon..	25	Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	5	15	7	...			70	70	7	...

Press.

81. The following table gives the usual information about printing presses in the province:—

District.	Locality	Name of Press.	Name of publisher.	Publication thereat		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Akola.	Akola ...	Varhad Samachar	Narayan Khanderao.	Varhad Samachar.	None .	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs 5.
	Do. ..	Vaidarbha ...	Vyankatesh Ramchandra.	Vaidarbha .	Do ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 4
	Do. ...	Shuddha Varhadi.	Hari Ramchandra.	Shuddha Varhadi.	Berar School Paper.	Weekly paper Annual subscription Rs. 2. Berar School Paper, a monthly magazine, published by the Educational Department.
	Telhara ...	Guna Sindhu	Baijanath Abhyan Karan Byasa	None ...	None .	The press does only job printing.
	Khamgaon...	Chandra Kant	Mahomed Alli Tyab Alli	Do. ..	Do ..	Do. do.
Amraoti.	Amraoti ..	Pramod Sindhu	Yeshwant Govind.	Pramod Sindhu	Duyan Sangrah.	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs 3 Duyan Sangrah, a monthly magazine Annual subscription Rs 3.
	Do. ...	Albion Press ...	Bapu Vithal ...	None ...	None ...	The press does only job printing.
	Do. ...	Amba Prasad Press.	Balkrishna Narayen.	Do. ...	Do	Do do.
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur Cantonment.	Surya Kant ...	Waman Narayan.	Surya Kant ...	Do ..	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs 2-13-0

Educational Conference

82. The Educational Conference was held in the year at Amraoti on the 9th November and following days. In my letter No. 2316, dated the 15th December 1891, I gave a full account of the proceedings and submitted my views on the important questions raised in the Inspectors' meetings. It is not therefore necessary to give any lengthy account in this report. The proceedings of the Masters' Association were of the usual kind. Lectures were delivered, essays read and classes taught by some of them before the assembly. The most important question which was considered both by the Inspectors and masters was a proposal made by some of the inhabitants of Amraoti who suggested modifications in the standards of study for the benefit of those boys in Amraoti and Akola who wish to continue their studies in high schools and colleges. The question has been referred to the inspecting officers and head masters of high schools, and when their replies are received I shall submit my report.

Town and village schoolmasters continue to meet at central places in all the districts, and the inspecting officers speak highly in their reports of the usefulness of these gatherings.

X.—Recommendations of the Education Commission.

83. The inhabitants of Malkapur, Jalgaon, Mehkar and Ellichpur have during the year paid increased contributions in pursuance of the Resident's orders that the people who wish to have high school classes attached to the Anglo-Vernacular schools in their towns should pay the full salary of a teacher fully qualified to teach standard VII, and several English classes have been opened in primary schools on the people paying twelve months' full salary of the teacher in

advance. During the year the number of schools under private management has increased, and an indigenous school has been opened by the low-caste inhabitants of a village for their own children. Scholarships have been attached to the girls' schools in the towns of Akola and Amraoti, and one educated schoolmistress has been added to the staff of female teachers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. B. JATAR,

Director of Public Instruction, H. A. D.

APPENDICES.

GENERAL TABLE I.—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year* 1891-92.
(*For details see General Table* III.)

Area and population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.			Grand Total.	Percentage of	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Towns... 33 Villages 5,622 Total... 5,655	Males... 1,491,500 Females. 1,405,540 Total 2,897,040	Institutions. For males.	...	...	26	1,236	1	1	1,264	4	2	1,270	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 22·4	
			For females	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	2	52	·9	
			Total ...	...	...	26	1,286	1	1	1,314	4	4	1,322	23·3	
			Scholars. Males ...	...	...	4,638	44,564	93	24	49,319	59	37	49,415	Male scholars to male population of school-going age* ...22·07	
			Females..	...	...	1	2,018	1	...	2,020	...	48	2,068	Female scholars to female population of school-going age* ...·97	
			Total ...	...	...	4,639	46,582	94	24	51,339	59	85	51,483	11·8	

* The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE NO. II.—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1891-92.

(*For details see General Table* IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction §							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.									Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction.	
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions... For males	...	...	79,981	2,46.999	10,853	...	3,37,833	...	18,284	32,844	9,024	44,276	9,363	4,924	1,18,715	4,69,942	
For females	...	...	...	13,394	..	...	13,394	...									
Total ...	...	...	79,981	2,60.393	10,853	...	3,51,227	...	18,284	32,844	9,024	44,276	9,363	4,924	1,18.715	4,69,942	
2. *a*— Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	25·8	42·8	4·6	...	73·2	...	7·6	13·6	3·9	1·4	...	·1	26·8	...	
b— Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	·05	66·3	...	...	66 35	...	...	·95	...	30·8	...	1·9	33·65	...	
c— Percentages* of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	1·9	87	...	..	88·9	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	9·9	11·1	...	
d— Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction	...	...	17	55·4	2·3	...	74·7	...	3·8	6·9	1·9	9·4	1·9	1·4	25·3	...	
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.										
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	13 5 6	3 5 8	120 9 5	...	4 15 6										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	..	...	0 0 9	3 1 11	...	...	2 11 5										
Total cost ...	...	...	17 11 8	8 11 8	120 9 5	...	10 3 3										
Municipal schools.‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...										
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	2 15 3	...	...	2 15 3										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	7 2 1	...	...	7 2 1										
Aided institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	1 8 4	...	...	1 8 4										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	0 1 1	...	...	0 1 1										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	4 4 2	...	...	4 4 2										
Unaided institutions ... Total cost ...	...	...	...	3 5 11	...	...	3 5 11										
All institutions Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	13 5 6	2 9 7	120 9 5	...	4 6 11										
Cost to Local and Muncipal Funds.	...	...	0 0 9	2 1 5	...	...	2 9 8										
Total cost ...	...	...	17 11 8	6 14 0	120 9 5	...	8 15 11										

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in column 7 (*a*), 7 (*b*), 7 (*c*) respectively of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fraction of a rupee should be omitted except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION

GENERAL TABLE NO. III.—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1891-92.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.																				No. of scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.						Remarks.
	Under public management.										Under private management.								Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.										
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards				Unaided.														
	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance.	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	No of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																																	
School Education, General. — For Boys ... High School	2	a 380	355	290	...	...	..	.	—	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	.		..	.	2	380	380	290	90	...	1	351	28	.	...	.	
For Boys ... Middle Schools—English	24	b 4,259	4,155	3,204	...	...	..			.			...	.		...	...			.	24	4,259	1,987	363	4,259	1	7	3,893	356	2	1	.	
Total	26	4,639	4,510	3,494		...	...	..		.	..		.		.	.	.		.		26	4,639	2,367	653	4,349	1	8	4,244	384	2	1		
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																																	
For Boys ...	55	c 2,799	2,722	2,025	508	d 26,689	25,951	18,128	...	...	...	.	547	g 11,642	11,420	8,749	109	1,367	1,292	887	1,236	44,750	175		44,725	8	36	38,293	6,373	40	212	..	
					17	4,253	2,198	1,623																									
For Girls	3	67	69	40	33	1,147	1,080	700	.	.	...	.	6	e 179	157	116	...	...	...	.	56	1,832	53	..	1,779	53	32	1,250	497	..	..	26	
					8	439	405	254																									
Total	58	2,866	2,791	2,065	566	30,528	29,674	20,705	..	.	..		553	11,821	11,577	8,865	109	1,367	1,292	887	1,286	46,582	228		46,504	61	68	39,543	6,870	40	212	26	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																																	
School Education, Special— Training Schools for Masters ..	1	f 94	90	79	..	..	..	.		..	...		..		..	...					1	94	4	14	90	.	..	75	19		1	..	
Industrial Schools	...	..	.		..					...	..	.	..		...	..	1	4	20	15	1	24	..		24	.	7	..	2	15	..		
Total ...	1	94	90	79			...	...		...	..				.	..	1	24	20	15	2	118	4	14	114	...	7	75	25	15	1		
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	85	7,599	7,391	5,638	566	30,528	29,634	20,705		..	..		553	11,821	11,577	8,865	110	1391	,312	902	1,314	51,339	2,599	667	50,967	62	83	43,862	7,275	57	214	26	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.. 1. Advanced Reading— (a) Arabic or Persian																		For Boys ..	4	59	...	59	...	...	..	...	59	...	...	.		
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.. 2. Elementary, teaching the Koran																		For Boys	2	37	..	37	..	...	..	...	37	..	...	.		
																		For Girls ..	2	48	...	48	...	.	...	..	48	..	...	...		
																		Total	8	144	.	144	..	...	...	.	144		.	..		
																		Grand Total ..	1,322	51,483	2,599	711	50,967	62	83	43,862	7,419	57	214	26		

a Excludes 4 pupil-teachers who are being trained for teacherships for middle school course in the Akola High School.
b Excludes 6 pupil-teachers attending the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Mehkar and Ellichpur City and includes 1 girl.
c Excludes 2 pupil-teachers attending the Darwha Marathi School and includes 24 girls.
d Excludes 8 pupil-teachers attending two of the Primary Schools and includes 146 girls.
e Includes 26 boys.
f Do. 1 girl attending the Khamgon Municipal Female School.
g Do. 42 girls.

GENERAL TABLE No. IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objects of expenditure	Public															
	Under public management															
	Managed by Government							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards							Main	
	Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total.	Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
SECONDARY SCHOOLS																
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools ..	17,758	...	...	5,493	...	..	23,251				...		.	.		...
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools. English .	42,437	73	197	12,954	1,069	..	56,730	..	...	...	...		..	..	...	...
Total .	60,195	73	197	18,447	1,069		79,981	..	.	.	..	..				..
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, General. — For Boys	81,524	72,411	472	25,562	3059	..	1,83,028		4563	6024	2,136	..	..	12,723	..	..
School Education, General. — For Girls	886	4,828	116	1,083	179		7,092		1662	1663	512	...	...	3,837		..
Total .	82,410	77,239	588	26,645	3238	.	1,90,120	.	6225	7687	2,648			16,560	.	..
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
School Education, Special.																
Training Schools for Masters .	10,853	...	...	...	...		10,853	.		..			...	.		
Total ..	10,853	...	...	...	...	.	10,853			...	...		..	...	...	..
Buildings	3,321	39,155	125	...	1,675	..	44,276			..	...		.	.	..	.
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only) .. .	...	...	...	8,578	614	...	9,192	.	...	...	147	.	...	147	.	...
Total .	3,321	39,155	125	8,578	2289	..	53,468	.	...	..	147	.	..	147	...	..
University	...	..	..	..	..	...	. .		..	.	...		..	...	..	...
Direction	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		..	.	..	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	..
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	. .	...	...	..	...	..	.	..
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	..	...	..	...	...	.	...			..	...		...	...	..	..
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	. .	..	..	...	.	...	...	...		...	...	..	..
Miscellaneous	. .	...	...	..		...	...		..	...	...	.	...	..	..	..
Total ...		. .	..	...		..	.		...	.	...			...	.	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,56,779	1,16,467	910	53,670	6596	..	3,34,422	.	6225	7687	2,795	...	..	16,707	..	..

a. Scholarships in the Arts Colleges of the Bombay Presidency.
b. Includes—

	Rs.
Printing .	.. 405
Do Depôt .	131
Total	284

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1891-92.

Institutions.																				
					Under private management.											Total expenditure from				
tained by Native States					Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.								
Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,763	...	...	5,493	...	23,251
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,437	73	197	12,954	1,069	56,730
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,195	73	197	18,447	1,069	79,981
...	...	..	...	...	16,374	120	646	28,866	1,113	...	47,119	4087	42	...	4,129	97,898	77,094	7,142	60,651	4,214	2,46,999
...	...	..	...	...	1,285	600	53	136	264	...	2,338	40	87	...	127	2,171	7,090	1,832	1,771	530	13,394
...	...	..	...	..	17,659	720	699	29,002	1,377	...	49,457	4,127	129	...	4,256	1,00,069	84,184	8,974	62,422	4744	2,60,393
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,855	...	...	..	...	10,853
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	10,853	...	...	...	...	10,853
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,321	39,155	125	...	1,675	44,276
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	8,725	638	9,363
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	.	2	...	2	3,321	39,155	125	8,725	2,313	53,639
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	18,284	...	..	...	...	18,284
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,620	1,224	...	...	...	32,844
..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 1,715	...	...	...	...	1,715
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7,309	...	...	...	...	7,309
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	(b) 284	(c) 2,450	1,012	1,105	73	4,924
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,212	3,674	1,012	1,105	73	65,076
...	..	...	...	...	17,659	720	699	29,002	1,399	...	49,479	4,127	131	...	4,258	2,33,650	1, 7,086	10,308	90,699	8,199	4,69,942

c. Includes —

	Rs.
Pensionary allowances	1,862
Chief office establishment	1
Clerks in the Deputy Commissioner's offices	524
Miscellaneous	63
Total ...	2,450

GENERAL TABLE No. V.—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of official year* 1891-92.

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper secondary (middle) stage. 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower primary stage. Pupils who have not passed the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys—Government—English...	26	4,639	472	...	472	1,896	...	1,896	856	...	856	499	...	499	915	1	916	4,638	1	4,639
Primary Schools.																				
For boys. Government ...	55	2,799	...	...	...	71	...	71	795	...	795	655	...	655	1,254	24	1,278	2,775	24	2,799
For boys. Local Fund ...	508	26,689	...	...	...	1,189	...	1,189	7,531	5	7,536	5,138	9	5,147	12,685	132	12,817	26,543	146	26,689
For boys. Municipal ...	17	2,253	..	...	...	...	...	...	723	..	723	443	...	443	1,087	...	1,087	2,253	...	2,253
For boys. Aided ..	547	11,642	...	...	...	96	1	97	2,729	2	2,731	3,125	5	3,130	5,650	34	5,684	11,600	42	11,642
For boys. Unaided ...	110	1,391	...	...	...	17	...	17	172	...	172	229	...	229	973	...	973	1,391	...	1,391
Total ...	1,237	44,774	...	...	...	1,373	1	1,374	11,950	7	11,957	9,590	14	9,604	21,649	190	21,839	44,562	212	44,774
For girls. Government...	3	67	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	13	13	...	11	11	...	40	40	...	67	67
For girls. Local Fund ...	33	1,147	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	164	164	...	194	194	...	773	773	..	1,147	1,147
For girls. Municipal ...	8	439	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	58	58	...	83	83	...	284	284	...	439	439
For girls. Aided ...	6	179	...	...	...	22	47	69	...	6	6	1	16	17	3	84	87	26	153	179
Total ...	50	1,832	...	...	...	22	80	102	...	241	241	1	304	305	3	1,181	1,184	26	1,806	1,832
Total Primary Schools ...	1,287	46,606	...	...	...	1,395	81	1,476	11,950	248	12,198	9,591	318	9,909	1,371	23,023	44,588	44,588	2,018	46,606
Grand Total ...	1,313	51,245	472	...	472	3,291	81	3,372	12,806	248	13,054	10,090	318	10,40	1,372	23,939	49,226	49,226	2,019	51,245

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year* 1891-92.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus	Muhammadans	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Schools for General Education.																				
Matriculation—Boys ..	2	...	...	2	26	...	...	4	30	19	...	...	4	23	...	...	23	...	*...	
Middle School Examination, Boys	24	..	...	24	273	...	...	...	273	177	...	...	...	177	...	..	154	23	..	a Includes 3 girls.
Upper Primary Examination. { Boys ..	401	172	4	577	2,735	512	6	...	3,253	1,472	112	...	...	1,584	...	...	1,404	163	17	b Do. do.
Upper Primary Examination. { Girls ...	20	4	...	24	55	*c* 12	...	...	67	48	*d* 9	. .	...	57	5	...	40	8	4	
Lower Primary Examination. { Boys ...	569	490	26	1,085	*a* 4,660	1,878	50	...	6,588	*b* 3,085	947	8	...	4,040	...	...	3,603	418	19	c Do. 4 boys.
Lower Primary Examination. { Girls ..	39	5	...	44	186	*e* 24	...	...	210	152	*f* 14	...	...	166	6	3	119	38	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination. { English..	3	...	...	3	103	...	...	1	104	54	...	...	1	55	...	...	50	4	1	d Do. 3 ,,
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Vernacular ...	50	...	...	50	634	...	...	9	643	349	...	...	8	357	...	...	323	30	4	e Do. 5 ,,
																				f Do. 1 boy.
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper ...	1	...	...	1	*32	...	...	...	32	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	17	5	...	
Training School Examination for Masters. { Lower ...					†50	...	...	...	50	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	17	8	...	
School of Arts Examination.	3	...	...	3	‡81	...	..	...	81	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	13	1	1	

* Includes 4 pupil-teachers attending the Akola High School.
† Includes 12 pupil-teachers attending Government Schools for General Education.
Bombay Sir J. J. School of Arts Examination for certificate.

GENERAL TABLE VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1891-92.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.															Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.									In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	
	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Board.	Private persons or associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
												Rs.			Rs.							Rs.	Rs.	R	R	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS. — For Boys—English												73			73												197			197	270	
Total												73			73												197			197	270	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — For Boys												72,411	4,563	120	77,094	17	2,253	2,198	1,622		6,024	4,563	2,136			12,723	472		646	7,142	84,236	
For Girls												4,828	1,662	600	7,090	8	439	405	254		1,063	1,662	512			3,837	116		53	1,832	8,922	
Total												77,239	6,225	720	84,184	25	2,692	2,603	1,877		7,687	6,225	2,648			16,560	588		699	8,974	93,158	
Buildings												39,155			39,155												125			125	39,280	
Furniture and apparatus (special grant only)																							147			147						
Total												39,155			39,155								147			147	125			125	39,280	
Inspection												1,224			1,224																1,224	
Miscellaneous												2,450			2,450						1,012					1,012				1,012	3,462	
Total												3,674			3,674						1,012					1,012				1,012	4,686	
Grand Total												1,20,141	6,225	720	1,27,086	25	2,692	2,603	1,877		8,699	6,225	2,795			17,719	910		699	10,308	1,37,394	

AKOLA,
15*th July* 1892.

S. B. JATAR,
Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 3733-A, dated Hyderabad Residency, the 12th November 1892.

Read—

The Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1891-92, and the Commissioner's review upon it

ORDER.

Submission of the report.—The Director's report was received in the Resident's office within the prescribed period, but urgent work in other departments has precluded the Resident from dealing with it sooner.

2. *General summary of the year's operations.*—The summary in the second paragraph of the report exhibits the principal features of the year's work, which on the whole are very satisfactory. The transfer of the management of primary schools to the District Boards has been in operation for too short a time to enable any opinion to be formed as to the permanent results of this important change; but the Resident is glad to find that those best qualified to judge are satisfied with the beginning which has been made.

3. *Financial results.*—The total income of the department was Rs. 4,16,013, and is less by nearly Rs. 3,000 than that of the preceding year. Out of this sum revenues from local sources aggregated Rs. 81,729 including Rs 57,389 from fee receipts. The income from fees has increased in schools of every class. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,34,885, of which Rs. 79,586 were spent on Government high and middle schools, and Rs. 1,90,119 on primary schools for boys and girls, and Rs. 11,275 on buildings. The lapses under buildings are still excessive, and Mr. Plowden hopes that the Commissioner will insist upon the inclusion in the budget of a sufficient number of sanctioned works and upon the selection of sites in good time.

4. *Inspection work and notice of school committees and private individuals*—The inspection work done by the Director and the Educational Inspector was comprehensive and adequate, and the Director's explanation of the differences in the tale of work performed by the several Deputy Educational Inspectors is sufficient. Mr. Plowden is also glad to observe that inspections by District Officers, particularly in Akola, have increased by upwards of 100 visits, and that the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates show considerable interest in educational matters. Their countenance and encouragement is of immense value to the officers of the Educational Department, and also to the members of the District Boards, who naturally look to the district authorities for guidance. The Resident has read with pleasure the names of the several school committees and individuals who have given special assistance during the year under report.

5. *Examination results*—The number of students in Berar including holders of scholarships who attempt the university course is small, and of the seven who passed one examination or another during the year of report, only two are Beraris. In the high schools the results attained in the examination are creditable to the Amraoti school, but not to the Akola school, and the Resident doubts whether the suggestion that the ill success of the last named institution is explicable by general causes of a more or less accidental nature can be accepted. He is inclined to think that the head master is the person who is chiefly responsible for good or bad results, and that it is worthy of consideration whether it might not be better to maintain only one Government high school in Berar and to concentrate attention upon it. The results of the examinations in the standards of the middle school course are quite satisfactory.

6. *Primary schools for boys.*—The number of primary schools for boys shows a net increase of 34 including schools under public and under private management. There are 105 villages with a population of 500 and more souls which possess no school and in which the establishment of a school would be appreciated. The advisability of opening schools in these villages as soon as funds are available has been impressed upon the several District Boards concerned, and it is to be hoped that a school will be opened in each of them within a reasonable period. The examination results in primary schools, though not quite so good as those of 1890-91, do not call for any special remarks.

In indigenous schools, the general progress shown is satisfactory, and the fact that the quality of the instruction imparted in these schools continues to improve indicates that they are adapting themselves to the popular demand. The Resident, however, agrees with the Director that for the present at any rate the existing grant-in-aid rules are sufficient. The defects pointed out by the Deputy Commissioners of Akola and Buldana in the system of physical training deserve the Director's attention, and the Resident will also be glad to receive the Director's opinion on Colonel Szczepanski's proposal to abolish Hindustani schools as separate institutions, and to cause Urdu to be taught in the Marathi schools as a second language.

7. *School-houses.*—The requirements of Anglo-vernacular schools in the matter of new or enlarged school-houses will be dealt with gradually as funds are available. The necessities of primary schools in those respects will no doubt be brought to the notice of the several District Boards.

8. *Female education and education of special classes.*—On the subject of female education and the education of special classes, there is little to be said. The progress made is slow, but it is something to be able to say that there is an advance, small though it is. The Resident is glad to learn that Mr. Fuller's Industrial School is doing well.

9. *General remarks.*—On the whole the Resident thinks that education in Berar may be said to be in a fairly progressive state, and he is well aware that the results obtained are due to the careful supervision exercised by the Director, Rao Bahadur Shriram Bhikaji Jatar, and to the cordial co-operation of his assistants.

(By order.)

G. R. IRWIN,

Secretary for Berar.